

THE  
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 385.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

MARSHALL AND EDRIDGE'S LINE OF AUSTRALASIAN PACKET-SHIPS.



THE following First-class Ships, noted for their fast-sailing qualities, have most superior accommodations for passengers. Load in the London Dock.

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Hanover	1600	W. Henry	Port Phillip	5 May
Marchioness of Londonderry	1200	T. Williams	Do. & Sydney	20 April
Jacobus	450	E. J. Kok	Geelong	9 April
Factory	450	T. Janzen	Do. & Melbourne	18 April
Fop Suit	548	K. J. Swart	Adelaide	9 April
Emile	500	A. Vanderkolk	Hobart Town	9 April
Charlotte	309	J. B. Middleton	Launceston	16 April

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TO EMIGRANTS AND CAPITALISTS.



FOR SALE, 170,000 ACRES of LAND in the beautiful and fertile Valley of Neuces, Western Texas. The quality of the soil, for all purposes, cannot be surpassed, and the climate is of unequalled salubrity. The Hon. H. L. Kinney, the Proprietor, has authorized the undersigned to offer to Emigrants the following liberal terms, namely, to families actual settlers, he will sell 100 acres of land, at eight shillings per acre; two shillings per acre to be paid to the agents in London, and the balance for the land to be paid in Texas in ten years. A less quantity of land may be had. The Proprietor is the largest breeder of stock in the United States, which enables him to supply settlers with any number upon the most reasonable terms. A number of respectable English farmers are now settling on the property, and the whole tract has been carefully examined by a resident practical Scotch farmer and horticulturist, and pronounced to be of one uniform quality and of the best description. Mechanics' wages from 24 to 3 dollars per diem. Circulars, stating particulars, gratis; if by post, two postage stamps must be enclosed. For six stamps a passport on Texas will be sent free.

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"I have met with every kindness since my arrival here, and I have made a selection of a lovely spot; all is now settled, the land is beautiful, indeed, the pasturage is excellent, I could now cut 3 tons an acre off it, it is a perfect park, not a scrub or a bit of land out of 125 acres that is bad, lovely rounds of trees here and there, with 35 acres of wood for useful purposes. The first time I went upon my land I saw a herd of, at least, 150 deer, and there are turkeys, geese, and game of all descriptions for the shooting.

"Col. Kinney is in every respect a gentleman, and I have no doubt will act up to the letter as to promises made in England."

H. Moss and Co., Sole Agents for the Proprietor, 3, Church-court, Clement's-lane, London.

WESTBOURNE-GROVE CHAPEL, BAYSWATER.

THE SERVICES in connexion with the OPENING of the above Chapel will be held (D.V.) on TUESDAY, the 5th of APRIL, 1853, when TWO SERMONS will be preached; that in the Morning by the Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST W. NOEL, A.M.; and that in the Evening by the Rev. JOHN STOUTON. Service will commence in the Morning at Twelve o'clock, and in the Evening at Half-past Six o'clock.

BETWEEN the SERVICES, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held. S. M. PETO, Esq., M.P., is expected to occupy the Chair. Tickets (including Dinner and Tea), 3s. 6d. each, may be had of the Rev. W. G. Lewis, 41, Chepstow-place, Bayswater.

On THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1853, a SERMON will be preached by the Rev. WILLIAM BROCK, at Seven o'clock p.m.

On SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1853, a SERMON will be preached in the Morning by the Rev. F. A. COX, D.D., LL.D.; service to commence at Eleven o'clock; and in the Evening by the Rev. EDWARD STANE, D.D.; service at Half-past Six.

Collections will be made on each occasion towards the Building Fund of Westbourne-grove Chapel and Schools.

RE-OPENING OF THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, RICHMOND, SURREY.

THE above Chapel will (D.V.) be re-opened on Wednesday, the 6th of April, 1853, when Two Sermons will be preached; that in the Morning by the Hon. and Rev. B. W. NOEL, M. A., and that in the Evening at Half-past Six. A cold Collation will be provided at the Star and Garter, Richmond-hill, at 2 o'clock; and Tea at the School-rooms of the Chapel, at 5 o'clock. Tickets for both, 4s. each; tickets for the tea only, 1s. each.

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On SUNDAY MORNING, April 3, at ELEVEN o'clock, A LECTURE will be delivered at the PRINCESS' CONCERT ROOM, Castle-street, Oxford-street, on "The Scottish Covenanters," by WILLIAM MACCALL, Author of "The Agents of Civilization." Admittance Sixpence.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

AT the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of this SOCIETY, held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, FINNSBURY-CIRCUS, on TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1853, the first THREE CANDIDATES from the subjoined List were elected to the benefit of the Institution:—

Votes.		Votes.	
Edward Breece	458	William Douglas Blessley	230
Ebenezer Charles Haynes	325	Martha Lawrence	168
William Phillips	312	William Wells Fogar	127

JOHN ADEY, Chairman.

I. VALE MUMMEY, } Hon. Secs.  
W. WALLS KILPIN, }

\*. The Votes of the unsuccessful Candidates are carried to their account at the next Election.

PORTLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PLYMOUTH. Conducted by Mr. R. F. WEYMOUTH, M.A. (London), M.R.A.S., &c., &c.

THE higher Mathematical Classes receive the benefit of the superintendence and lectures of the REV. PROFESSOR NEWTH, M.A.,

Fellow of University College, London, author of "Elements of Statics," &c.

The course of studies pursued is suitable, as preparatory either for a college course, or for professional or commercial life. The house is very healthily situated in the highest part of the town, and close to the northern outskirts, but at a convenient distance for sea-bathing.

RAGGED CHURCH FUND.

IT is proposed to raise a Fund for the purpose of Erecting Places of Worship for the exclusive use of the very poor, who, from want of suitable clothing and other circumstances, will not attend the Churches and Chapels of the Metropolis. The necessity of such a movement must be apparent to all acquainted with the localities where the poor and outcast congregate and dwell.

Any persons who may sympathize with this proposal, are requested to communicate with either of the undersigned, with a view to a public meeting being held on the subject.

WILLIAM TYLER, Minister, Mile-end New-town Chapel, 6, Princes-street, Spitalfields, and Pine House, Holloway.  
J. A. MERRINGTON, Upper Clapton.  
March 28, 1853.

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Tea or Coffee, to the value of 40s., sent carriage free to any part of England.

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Apply to C. L., at Mr. W. Freeman's, 69, Fleet-street.

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WANTED immediately, a steady, active YOUNG MAN as Junior Assistant. Apply, stating age, salary, and reference to Mr. H. ROBERTS, Draper, &c., Nailsworth, near Stroud, Gloucestershire.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a Steady, Active YOUNG MAN, as ASSISTANT to the Grocery Business. A Nonconformist would be preferred. Apply, stating Age, Salary, and Reference, to WM. PULLEY, Grocer, Coventry.

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WANTED, by a Bread and Biscuit Baker, a YOUNG MAN to take charge of the Books and assist in the Shop. One who has filled a similar situation will be preferred. Apply, by letter, with references, addressed to 79, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross.

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(who will be treated as one of the Family) to the General and Furnishing Ironmongery Trade, where a good business is carried on in the Brazing and Gas-fitting department. Or one who has served part of his time would be treated with. Apply to BAINES & GILL, Cheapside, Leicester.

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Parties are requested to call and taste these superior Wines, which can also be had at per gallon.

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THIS unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, in which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DISH COVERS, EPERGNE and CANDELABRA with Beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUET FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, GANDESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

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	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, main-taining power, 1st size.....	5 10 0	2 18 0
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A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.

A pamphlet containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

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DESTITUTION IN THE ISLE OF SKYE.

[Copy of a letter].

Broadford, Isle of Skye, 24th February, 1853.

DEAR MADAM,—I hope that you will

bear with me for writing you a second letter in such a short time, but I do consider it a duty incumbent upon me to inform you of some serious cases of destitution and want that appeared before me since I wrote to you last. One most lamentable case came before me yesterday—a woman found dead in her bed, and a sucking child weeping and crying beside her dead mother, who could not afford it any comfort. The weeping of the child awoke the rest of the children, who rose and found their beloved mother dead; and through fear would not go to inform the neighbours, but spent the remaining part of the night bewailing the loss of their mother. The father was not at home. The report I got was that she died with the effect of destitution and want. I immediately called upon a respectable neighbour to accompany me to the house. When we entered we found the body stretched on some planks, the dear, sweet babe asleep, and five miserable-looking children, around a little fire, naked, and the appearance of starvation in their faces. The house had the appearance of wretchedness in every respect. From all the information we could gather we found that the family were for some time back in a great state of suffering from want of food. They had no land, no cattle, or sheep, and none of the children of an age to do anything for themselves, and the mother was a woman that would rather suffer than trouble her neighbours. Some days before her death she applied for relief, I am told, in two or three places, and was refused. I am also told that she had two pence, and bought a pound of meal on her way home. After arriving at home she felt unwell, she did not complain of any pain but her body shivering, and she sent for some medicine to bring on perspiration, but this was refused, as she sent no money. We found nothing in the way of food in the house but half a pound of meal that a woman had brought in for the children. I immediately sent a stone of meal to the house, and two stone and a half were sent to-day by some of my liberal neighbours. It is every person's opinion that I spoke to, that the woman fainted over (the baby) through the want of food, for the position in which the body was found did not indicate any struggle in breathing her last. There was no bedding or bed-clothes; there was not in the house what would keep the child warm. The state of this family is truly mournful, and even to think that one of our fellow-creatures should die for the want of food, is most lamentable. On my way to the house, I met a woman going to sell a dirk to buy some meal. There are a number of families in great distress, and my house is crowded with poor needy creatures. One came to my wife, offering her a barrel for a little meal, another with three small needles, another a pair of shears, and a fourth a thimble, all in great want. No less than six heads of families came to me to-day to see what I could do for them. I do not know what to do for them—for I am burdened with them—at the same time I am overcome, when I hear their mournful complaint, and, indeed, their very appearance is enough to demonstrate their wants. I am fully of opinion that this will be a year of greater suffering than since '46. I do not know what can be done for us in this place. Some who have land have consumed their crop, even their seed, and when a crop cannot be laid down, famine must follow, unless something be done, and that to some extent, I do believe that we must have cases of death by starvation. Oh, that God would touch the hearts of the rich, to make them willing to remember the poor, and come forward to administer some relief. May the Lord make you successful in advocating the state of the poor. Blessed are they who lend to the Lord even of his own, for the silver and the gold are his. I have relieved some already trusting that God would provide; and, as concerning my own little store, a number are daily relieved out of it; but I cannot continue this—I cannot bear it—if I could, I would do it with all my heart.

May the Lord be with you, and bless you abundantly.

I am, my dear Madam,

Yours, in our blessed Saviour,

(Signed)

JAMES McQUEEN.

Mr. McQueen has, for twenty years, laboured among the people of Skye as a Baptist Missionary, and, with a family of ten children, has largely ministered to their necessities from his own income of £70. He is honourably mentioned in the Report of the Times Commissioner on the Destitute of Skye.

The Rev. Alexander Adam, of Portree, Skye, writes:—"Many families sell so much of their little stock of fring, as to enable them to get daily food for their children;" and the Emigration Agent, Mr. Chant, observes:—"I can bear testimony to the cadaverous appearance of the children round Portree for want of food, and I have seen some with only a filthy portion of old plaid tied round their bodies." The testimony of the Rev. Dr. Duff, who has lately visited the West Highlands and Islands, is to the same effect:—"The wretchedness in Mayo and Connaught is not," says the rev. gentleman, "so great."

Is the loyal, patient, Highlander to have no measure of relief, while Ireland receives millions of British money?

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WILLIAM SPRAGUE, SOLE MANUFACTURER of the Improved ORGAN HARMONIUM, in Deal Case, with 24 Octaves of German Pedals, made expressly for Places of Worship, possessing extraordinary power and richness of tone, and well calculated to supersede the Organ, at the very low price of TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS each, to which W. S. solicits the inspection of Organists and others. A large Assortment of Harmoniums of every description, from EIGHT GUINEAS; cheaper than any other house in London.

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"Mr. SPRAGUE, of the Pavement, Finsbury, London, makes Harmoniums in plain deal cases very cheap, and none the worse for the deal cases. We have pleasure in handing thus any man who cheapens music and musical instruments for the people."—See Casell's "Popular Educator," Oct., 1852.

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CONCERTINA, with the newest improvements, and of very superior tone, for SIX GUINEAS, French polished box included. Others at Two Guineas, Two and a-Half Guineas, Three Guineas, and upwards.

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PADDINGTON LOCAL BOARD, 24, CONNAUGHT-TERRACE, EDGEWARE-ROAD:—The Rev. James Shergold Boone, A.M., Stanhope-street, Hyde Park; Captain Creed, Bedford-square, and St. Alban's; Roger Gadsden, Esq., Maida-hill West, and Bedford-row; Charles Pemberton, Esq., Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, and Lincoln's-inn-fields; George Y. Robson, Esq., Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, and New-square, Lincoln's-inn; W. H. Trinder, Esq., John-street, Bedford-row.

The Policies of this Company being INDISPUTABLE, (in terms of the Deed of Constitution duly registered,) are TRANSFERABLE SECURITIES—and used as FAMILY PROVISIONS they relieve the Assured from all doubt and anxiety as to the future—their validity not being dependent, as in the case of ordinary Policies, upon the import of passed and perhaps forgotten circumstances, and Office documents.

Agents have been appointed in most of the towns in England and Scotland, from whom or the Manager, all information, forms of proposal, &c., may be obtained.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, Manager.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD-LAND SOCIETY.

WEEKLY REPORT, March 26, 1853.

	Last Totals.	During the Week.	Present Totals.
Cash received, £423,193 14 8	£4,093 18 1	£427,287 12 9	
Shares issued, 49,518	516	50,034	

SHARES DRAWN DURING THE WEEK.

Monday.—40,653, 9,125, 4,661, 46,084, 45,941, 14,548, 2,137, 30,262, 32,263, 47,337, 28,764, 18,002, 10,833, 4,724, 4,706, 41,834, 38,087.

Tuesday.—19,889, 1,992, 24,774, 1,696, 37,802, 36,080, 31,531, 30,390, 47,424, 17,862, 17,747, 30,682, 32,558, 5,704, 16,997, 22,848, 29,883, 37,689.

Wednesday.—12,135, 24,810, 36,705, 15,991, 17,669, 9,376, 46,547, 6,899, 22,152, 6,841, 16,112, 8,930, 27,427, 7,225, 11,821, 15,219, 16,366, 3,445, 20,406.

Thursday.—12,075, 9,671, 31,654, 48,158, 38,615, 19,623, 44,449, 81,101, 21,922, 46,810, 8,529, 48,183, 20,002, 13,661, 43,274, 33,445, 18,806, 26,903, 27,241, 12,310, 7,332.

Saturday.—33,916, 3,060, 18,648, 43,487, 15,592, 25,815, 42,937, 21,448, 197, 10,803, 20,145, 21,918, 32,137, 14,235, 13,382, 13,138, 40,795, 17,672, 23,093, 10,267, 11,758, 39,923, 44,940, 924, 38,866, 8,713, 29,494, 32,937, 3,629, 24,366, 19,081, 34,433, 45,282, 42,864, 14,099, 49,321, 31,329, 27,557, 28,165, 3,553, 41,443, 33,256.

The shares numbered 26,978, 23,803, 39,699, 35,435, 20,705, and 25,296, were also drawn, but as the subscriptions thereon were in arrear, the holders thereof have lost the benefit of this drawing.

Copies of the Prospectus, Rules, and last Annual Report, may be obtained at the office, or by post, gratis.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

14, Moorgate-street.

IMPORTANT TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FRANKS and SONS' MANIFOLD

WRITER for COPYING LETTERS, MUSIC, INVOICES, PLANS, DRAWINGS, &c., in DUPLICATE and TRIPPLICATE.

This Portable Copying Apparatus will produce a letter at ONE OPERATION, with a Single Pen, which will last for years without repair. It will prove invaluable to all who have occasion to retain copies of their correspondence, or to send duplicates abroad. Prices:—Note size, complete, in a neat leather pocket-case, 6s.; large note, 7s.; letter size, 8s. 6d.; large commercial post, 10s. May be had through any Stationer in the Kingdom.

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

THE course, hitherto, of the first session of the new Parliament, may both encourage and instruct those who desire the final emancipation of religion from State thralldom in these realms. Few in number, comparatively speaking, as may be those members of the House of Commons who go the whole length of the principle of the separation of Church and State, and unprepared as the Legislature may be to entertain that question in any shape, it is quite evident that Parliamentary feeling on ecclesiastical affairs has already undergone a great and beneficial change. The Church Establishment has come to be regarded pretty extensively as both theoretically indefensible, and practically injurious. For some years past, it had been making slow but steady encroachments under every successive Administration. It became more meddling at home—bolder and more imperious in the Colonies. To question its pretensions in the House of Commons was equivalent to a loss of caste. No politician aspiring to future statesmanship refused to do homage to the dominant Church—to scatter some few grains of incense on its altars. Over its most flagrant abuses a veil of decency was sure to be charitably cast. Its greediest claims were too readily allowed. Its monstrous pretences were all but sanctioned.

All this is now changed. The palmy days of the Church are over. It has touched its zenith, and is rapidly on the decline. It has lost its character, and is fast losing its prestige. Our statesmen are obliged to speak of it in apologetic tones. The covetousness of its ruling authorities has disgusted many—their priestly arrogance has frightened more. It is felt that the institution is out of keeping with the spirit of the times. Its destiny in our Colonies is sealed for ever. It is generally acknowledged to be the bane of Ireland. And even at home, in England, its aptitude for getting is more fully appreciated than its readiness to impart. Hence, although but few members of the House of Commons may have made up their minds that it is vicious in principle, and will admit of no remedy but entire severance from the State, very many of them are so convinced of its ill-working, and of the peril to which it exposes other institutions, as to be thoroughly determined against any further extension of it, and not indisposed to curtail its power. We may appeal to recent votes in proof of these remarks. They indicate pretty accurately whereabouts the House is in relation to the question of Church Establishments.

Much of the change of feeling observable in

the House of Commons on ecclesiastical questions may be ascribed, we think, to the action of constituencies in the last and the preceding election. Wherever public opinion could fairly express itself at these constitutional epochs, more or less vigorous steps were taken to force upon the attention of candidates the evil resulting from our State-church system. In some boroughs pertinent questions were asked—in others pledges were exacted—and here and there candidates professing entire disapproval of State endowments for religious purposes were returned. The consequence has been that the representatives of large borough constituencies are naturally disposed to attach a higher degree of importance to their votes on all such matters, and to look somewhat more narrowly than before into the merits of those demands which the Church is perpetually making upon them. It need surprise no one that the habit of scrutinizing ecclesiastical pretensions in the light of common sense and justice should generate a wholesome distrust of clerical disinterestedness—nor that, in many instances, a course of wariness forced upon members, in the first instance, by the temper of their constituencies, should now be pursued as the result of conviction. At all events, we are bound to say that Parliament is by no means inaccessible on the subject of Church Establishments—and that there is within its walls a sufficient amount of candour, and a sufficient superiority to old prejudices, to warrant the hope that sound views, when fairly presented, will make decided progress even there. A practicable breach is being made in the walls of the hoary mischief—and it is now tolerably clear that, with time and effort, our great enterprise is within reach of ultimate success.

Such being the promising state of affairs at the present moment, the question occurs, "What course may be most wisely adopted with a view to improve it?" It is clear that much yet remains to be done with free constituencies, and that much may be done with effect. To the educational and stimulative exertions of the British Anti-state-church Association much, if not most, of the progress made in this direction is unquestionably due. Their labours have served to enlighten and to quicken electoral sentiment on the State-church question—and it behoves them to follow up their present success by augmented efforts in the same direction. Some modification of their methods of proceeding may possibly be recommended by the altered aspects of the case they have in hand. Some change of local organization may, perhaps, offer a more rapid and effective development of moral power. But it would be the height of folly in them to relax, just at this critical period, their tuitional agency—or to abandon their ultimate object—the separation of the Church from the State—in favour of minor but more immediate results. Doubtless they might make more show if they confined their attention to passing ecclesiastical movements—but they would forfeit a vast accumulation of hard-earned influence. Their present work would be pleasanter and easier—but they would surrender their best chances for the future. We venture, therefore, to predict that they will pursue their way as of old—aiming at a complete and final settlement of the relations of Church and State on a basis of common sense, equity, and religion—and seeking to accomplish that end by the gradual enlightenment of the public mind.

Still, it remains to be considered whether the end they keep in view might not be furthered by giving some attention to those phases of the sub-

ject which, from time to time, occupy the notice of Parliament. It seems a pity that between that party in the House of Commons to which we have alluded in a foregoing paragraph, and the earnest friends of total separation, there should be no point of actual contact—no grounds of mutual co-operation. Each might prove eminently serviceable to the other. The head might direct the hand. The hand might reduce to practice the designs of the head. A better knowledge of each other would arise out of this occasional concert—and both would be better qualified thereby for the performance of their separate duties. But, in order to this, the Association will need to be greatly re-invigorated. It will require improved organization—a considerable increase in the number of its members—and ampler funds. There is sufficient material for such results. The question is, how it may be laid hold of. To the solution of this practical inquiry, we believe, the Executive Committee of the British Anti-state-church Association are turning their anxious thoughts, not without some prospect of success. They will, of course, require time for maturing their plans—and time will, no doubt, be allowed them. We need not add that they have our best wishes.

### THE DISSENTERS' CHAPELS REGISTRATION BILL.

A FORTNIGHT ago we took occasion to describe the provisions of the "Bill to amend the law concerning the certifying and registering of places of religious worship in England," and to commend it to Dissenters as well worthy of support, and likely to supply a desideratum in the matter of statistics. The measure has since been variously canvassed, and the preponderance of opinion, so far as it has appeared, has been in its favour. The *Leeds Mercury*, however, takes rather strong exception to the bill. With the desire that both sides should be heard, and that the measure should be adequately discussed, we cheerfully reprint the objections of our experienced contemporary:—

1st. We regard it as unnecessary. The census returns about to be published will give full particulars of all places of worship, belonging to the Established Church and not belonging to it; and this information will be renewed and corrected every ten years—a period considered by most governments to be proper and sufficient for the renewal of the general statistics of their respective countries. Moreover, the number of places of worship newly registered may be known in addition every year; and the only detail not furnished yearly, therefore, will be of the places which may have gone out of use within the year—for which an allowance would of course be made by any statistician seeking accuracy. If this should not give entire accuracy, we apprehend that it will give a much nearer approach to it than the intended measure. For—

2nd. We believe the measure would entirely fail of its object. Those who have any experience in collecting statistics know the extreme difficulty there is in inducing persons to take the trouble to supply them, unless under the pressure of some strong motive. Now if 20,000 schedules were sent out to the ministers, deacons, trustees, secretaries, or other persons connected with as many different places, in every corner of England and Wales, every year, we are quite confident that a very considerable proportion of them would never find their way back. Let it be remembered that there is no uniform system for managing these places of worship,—that some are connected with presbyteries or connexions, some are wholly independent,—in some the minister would be the best authority, in others the deacons, in others the trustees,—that great numbers of the places of worship have no stated ministers, but are supplied in succession by itinerant or local preachers,—that some thousands are held in school-rooms or dwelling-houses, subject to frequent change, and with no official person responsible for giving the information required. Such being notoriously the state of things, we should not have the smallest hope of the yearly declaration being made

ORIGINAL



with any thing approaching to regularity. The only inconvenience consequent on not making the return would be that the place would be struck out of the register, and would require to be registered again to comply with the law. But we venture to say that this would cause *fifty times as great errors* as that which it is sought to correct; for we are certain that hundreds and thousands of the schedules would never be returned, and that therefore *hundreds and thousands of places of worship would be erroneously struck out of the register*. It may be that statisticians would appreciate the value of such exact and continually renewed returns; but their value would not be popularly appreciated, and therefore the returns would not be made. We are quite certain that many of those to whom the schedules were sent would dislike to fill them up, from a suspicion (unfounded, of course) that the returns were wanted for no good end.

3rd. The measure would be attended with considerable *trouble, expense, vexation, and confusion*. In many instances there would be much difficulty in deciding who should make the return, and the schedule would be handed from one to another, with much loss of time and patience. Many places of worship would lose their registration from non-compliance with the law, and then there would be the expense of a new registration, or the place would (as is more likely) remain unregistered. Individuals would be teased and annoyed, and the public, or the statisticians, would not only be no gainers, but great losers by the measure.

The *Leeds Mercury* concludes by expressing a hope that the bill will be withdrawn. He is probably unaware that the Act of last session is *void*, in consequence of the careless elision of some words in the first clause, and that a new bill is therefore necessary. The question therefore is, whether the provisions of that act shall be simply re-introduced, or a more comprehensive measure proposed.

1. The bill, it is urged, is unnecessary. But the annual declaration to which exception is taken, is only a part—by no means the most important part—of the bill. Our contemporary after the remarks he has made upon the interesting but necessarily defective return prepared by Mr. Mann, will admit the desirableness of a fresh certification to the Registrar-General of all places of public worship before January next. It is well known that a large number of such buildings have never been certified at all, and that the certificate of many have been lost. The annual declaration will cost the parties who are required to make it, nothing, but a *minimum* of trouble. Possibly an annual declaration may not be necessary—though to our minds it would give greater completeness to the measure. On this point we quote, from a very useful and comprehensive article, the opinion of the *Eclectic Review* for April:—

"An annual declaration may be thought by some persons unnecessary; yet, if an annual list of certified places is to be made out and printed by the Registrar-General, it is not easy to show how the correctness of such list can be secured by other means than by such annual declaration. And as this will involve no cost, and no trouble beyond the signature and transmission by the post, it would seem to be the height of unreasonableness to object to the requirement. The only rational ground of objection is founded upon the penalty attaching to refusal, wilful neglect, or, it may be pleaded, inadvertent omission. The record of such place will be cancelled (as it ought to be); but this can scarcely occur in the case of any place of worship of sufficient importance to be registered for the solemnization of marriage. If such an instance were to occur, it might be proper that some inquiry should be made through the superintendent-registrar, before the record was cancelled. Moreover, it would be the duty of such registrar to see that no marriages were solemnized in a place of worship that had ceased to be duly registered. In any other case, the place of worship struck off through the neglect of the parties to make the required declaration, might, on their application, be re-certified, without any serious consequence, probably, accruing from their inexcusable omission."

2. The objection applies with almost as much force to the Census returns, which are admitted to be generally correct. We think our contemporary greatly overrates the difficulty. The form is to be sent to the proper party, free of expense, and is simply to be signed, for the purpose of certifying that such place *continues* to be used as a place of public religious worship, by persons of the same religious denomination as those on whose behalf it was last certified. It would reflect anything but credit on Dissenters if the difficulties anticipated by our contemporary should arise. The object is serviceable to them, and we cannot but think their perverseness or indolence has been exaggerated.

3. The *Leeds Mercury* admits that "the certificate provided will not give much trouble to any individual." The principal labour would fall upon the Registrar's Office; and we are satisfied that, so long as Mr. Mann, the chief clerk, remains at Somerset House, he would cheerfully undertake the self-imposed task. The strongest objection of our contemporary, in our view, is, the penalty attached to neglect

—a point worthy of reconsideration. For it may happen that, by this means, marriages may be solemnized in an uncertified place of worship, and become, thereby, illegal.

But, in a bill of this character, it is desirable, if possible, that unanimity of opinion amongst those likely to be benefited by it should be secured. We believe its framers are simply actuated with a desire to attain a good object. They will, we are sure, be ready to listen to any suggestions by which it may be improved, or apprehension allayed, and would rather it should be framed to do its work less thoroughly, than that agreement should not be secured. The modification of some of its clauses is, we believe, now under consideration, and perhaps it may be found that the information wanted may be obtained through the district registrars, without applying to the ministers and deacons of chapels; and that, for the present, it may suffice that these parties be only required to give notice to the Registrar's Office of the discontinuance of a building as a place of worship by any particular denomination. Be that as it may, it is *necessary* that a bill of some kind should be passed, and we hope all parties will concur in endeavouring to make it effective and permanent.

#### THE CLERGY RESERVES DEBATE.

The debate in the House of Commons on Friday night week on Lord John's proposition to withdraw the third clause of the Clergy Reserves Bill, is a fruitful topic of discussion in many of our contemporaries both in London and the provinces. Oddly enough, however, the *Wesleyan Times* is the only one amongst what may be called the Dissenting journals which has any remarks on the subject. Our contemporary concurs with us in the doubt whether the clergy of Canada can substantiate any claim upon the Imperial Exchequer. "Their position will be so entirely altered by the Bill as it now is, that we may consider ourselves released from any bonds that may have been entered into, and the national conscience need not distress itself about a fancied breach of faith." One of the Nonconformist journals gives four lines to the debate in his "Parliamentary Summary," two of which contain the novel piece of information that "an amendment was moved by Mr. D'Israeli, which was lost by a large majority." Even the *Church and State Gazette* seems ashamed of the ministerial policy on the occasion. He says:—"The effect of the vote obtained by Lord John Russell on Friday is simply this. If the Canadian Legislature secularize the clergy funds, the people of England will probably have to pay out of their own pockets, by taxation, the clergy who give spiritual instruction to the people of Canada. Oxford University must surely blush for Mr. Gladstone's conduct and apology for it on this occasion."

The *Spectator*, in an article headed "The First Stumble of Ministers," says that the event, if it has not shaken the position of Ministers as to the mere tenure of office, has tended considerably to damage their prestige:—

"The retraction of the clause is not equivalent to its omission in the first instance, for other reasons besides the confession of bungling. By raising the question of the guarantee, and maintaining it, they take their stand on a ground which cannot be maintained. Even if the colonists were willing to have stipendiary missionaries of an English establishment settled amongst them, it is certain that the English taxpayer is becoming daily more disinclined to pay for the support of ecclesiastical institutions in the colonies. The best friends of the Church know that these forced benevolences are not the mode to make the Church popular either in colony or mother-country; and when Ministers find so good a Churchman, so independent and yet so moderate a colonial statesman, as Mr. Adderley against them, they may be sure that they are wrong. But the circumstances help to add to the vacillation which marks the conduct of Ministers, in this instance, a look of insincerity: that which may be the result of sudden and tardy recollection looks too much like an afterthought; and very strong suspicion, openly hinted, that it was nothing more nor less than a concession to the House of Lords and to the Parti Prêtre represented within the Cabinet itself, were not weakened by the fact that the Chancellor of the Exchequer appeared as the guardian, not of the Treasury, but of the ecclesiastical guarantee. If not too subservient to the Parti Prêtre, Ministers seemed to be at all events too much under the influence of fears about the fate of a measure which firmness and consistency might have rendered certain. By their acts they confessed that they had failed either in mastery of their subject, or of Parliament, or of themselves."

The *Sheffield Independent* characterizes the Ministerial disaster as worse than a defeat.

"The exclusion of the third clause was carried by the votes of those who had opposed the second reading, as against those who had supported it. Changes of this kind damage a Government greatly. They cause exultation among opponents, and annoyance to friends. They purchase no forbearance from the one, and weaken the adhesion of the other. The result is seen at some future day of trial. The opponents who have given a majority

are ready to snatch one for themselves. The friends who have been cooled are wanting when the Government needs their support."

Our staunch contemporary, the *Norfolk News*, describes "all the talents" as having been well threshed in debate, and the "strong Government" only saved from humiliating defeat by the more humiliating assistance of the Opposition. Noticing the ubiquitous nature of Church influence, it says:—"The Established Church—like a nightmare, an east wind, a hole in the gas-pipe, a crack in the cistern, a disease in the blood—is never to be seen, but is unmistakably and always to be felt."

The *Hants Independent*, through its London correspondent, supplies the following piece of gossip on the subject:—

"Sir William Molesworth and Bernal Osborne are the very men who, in opposition, would have opposed any such scheme, and I don't think they approved of it now, though silent on the occasion. Mr. Gladstone and the Peelite members of the Ministry are reported to have been very violently opposed to the clause; and they gained over Lord John to their views by representations that, if the so-called guarantee were withdrawn, the measure would never pass the Lords. So this guarantee, made in 1840 to propitiate the bishops, is now, under the altered circumstances of the case, renewed."

The *Huddersfield Examiner* hopes that every member who has been traitor to the principle of religious freedom and equality in the colonies, by helping Lord John Russell on this occasion, will be brought to account by his constituents.

"A more infamous violation of the principle of religious liberty has not been perpetrated by the House of Commons these ten years. How many among Lord John's majority pledged themselves on the hustings to vote against any more grants of public money for any religious purpose whatever? Quite as many, we will be bound to say, as would have turned the majority the other way, had the men been true to their pledges. Their names will be duly published, and we trust they will be made to answer for their recreancy."

In a lengthened article the *Scottish Press* exposes the tendency of the Ministerial policy, and comments on the debate, winding up as follows:—

"So ended this perplexing and discouraging debate—discouraging at once of that confidence with which the bold front, which the Ministry preserved in the initial stages of this bill, inspired the Liberal party, and of those hopes which a variety of Liberal influences seemed to justify. Said we not truly the Church is Lord John's rock ahead?"

"The Scotch members who voted in the minority were only seven in number, while fifteen voted with the Government. . . . But what of the Absentees? Where were the members for Glasgow, the member for Paisley, for Greenock, for the Stirling Burghs, the Haddington Burghs, the St. Andrew's Burghs, the Kirkcaldy Burghs, the Wick Burghs, the Wigton Burghs, the counties of Fife, of Orkney? Most of them off to Scotland, whither they ought not to have gone, pending a discussion so important."

**ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.**—The last of the public meetings at the Educational Institute, Aldersgate-street, will take place next Tuesday, when the Rev. W. Walters is to give an address on, "The Anti-state-church Movement—its present Position and Prospects." On the 19th and 18th of next month meetings are to take place at Darwen and Rochdale; the Rev. Hugh S. Brown, of Liverpool, attending as a deputation; and others are also proposed at Derby, Halifax, Bradford, and Bolton.

**ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MEETING AT KIDDERMINSTER.**—A public meeting was held in this town on Tuesday, March 22nd, in the Assembly-room of the Mechanics' Institute, when a considerable number of the working and middle classes attended. It being the first meeting of the kind held in the neighbourhood for several years, not a little interest was excited. The chair was occupied by Alderman Turton, who introduced the proceedings by a brief but earnest declaration of his sympathy with the objects for which the assembly had been convened. The first resolution, condemnatory of the State-church theory, was moved by the Rev. J. Mills (Baptist), of Kidderminster; the Rev. A. Tilly, of Bridgnorth, seconded the motion in a speech of great clearness and power. He explained at length the various purposes for the accomplishment of which the Anti-state-church Association had been established, and eloquently defended the principles of the society. He concluded a long address amid loud cheers. The second resolution, in support of the society, was moved by the Rev. Henry N. Barnett, of Evesham, who answered a series of objections which conscientious Churchmen might be imagined to feel against the enterprise. In a strain of good-natured sarcasm he described the unchristianizing effect of removing the bishops from the House of Lords—it being almost as dreadful a reform as to admit Jews into the House of Commons. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Councillor Griffiths, until very recently a member of the Established Church, who, in a speech full of telling statistics, illustrated the evil workings of the State-church system. Mr. Councillor Batham and Mr. A. Cockshaw supported the resolution. A local society has been formed, and many wishes were expressed that another meeting should be held in a short time. Worcestershire has been sadly behind on this question; but it is hoped that, ere long, a more general sympathy will be manifested.—*From a Correspondent.*

**CHURCH-RATE SALE AT WISBECH.**—On Friday last, the sale of the goods seized for church-rates took



place in the Exchange Hall, Wisbech. A great many persons were present, who conducted themselves very quietly until the auctioneer, Mr. John Halford, mounted a form, when a perfect storm of hisses and groans was showered upon him: this was met by shouting from the adherents of the Church, and the result was the most deafening clamour. Although we were within half-a-yard of the auctioneer, he was quite inaudible when the conditions of sale were read. The first lot was 22½ yards of Kidderminster carpet (Mr. Wherry's), which was bought for £2 10s. 6d. by Mr. W. G. Jackson, solicitor; the second lot, eight mahogany horse-hair seated chairs (Mr. G. Reed's), was also bought by Mr. Jackson for £2; the third lot, a mahogany dining-table (Mr. F. J. Lilley's), was bid for by Mr. Jackson, and bought in by Mr. Hutchinson at £4. The auctioneer then retired, and the clamour ceased. This is the first church-rate sale which has taken place in Wisbech, Churchmen and Dissenters having for many years past moved together without any of these unpleasant demonstrations.—*Stamford Mercury*.

"THE CHURCH," says the *Morning Post*, "can get no justice in Parliament, whether the bill affecting her be of great or small importance." The Church should keep out of Parliament—should dissolve partnership with Parliament—should set herself free from Parliament.—*Gateshead Observer*.

THE CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.—These Commissioners, appointed under the "Episcopal and Capitular Estates Act," have just made their second report. They state that since the facilities for enfranchisement afforded by the act have become more generally understood, they have received numerous applications for their sanction to agreements conditionally entered into by ecclesiastical corporations with their lessees. During the present year, they have approved the terms agreed on in ninety-seven cases for the sale of reversions, and in eight cases for the purchase of leasehold interests. The value in fee of the leasehold estates enfranchised by these sales and purchases, exceeds the sum of £650,000, and they add, that they have reason to expect that the enfranchisement of their estates will be shortly proceeded with by several other ecclesiastical corporations, to a considerable extent, thus confirming them in the opinion expressed in their first report, that the operation of the act would be to promote a satisfactory settlement of the Church leasehold question. In conclusion, they recommend that Church copyholds be put on a similar footing.

THE NEW BISHOP OF LINCOLN has taken his degree as Doctor of Divinity. He is about to receive an address of congratulation from his late parishioners, expressing their gratitude for seven years' pastoral care; and Lord Derby, Lord Spencer, and others, are members of a committee formed for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial. The formal ceremony of electing Dr. Jackson to the Bishopric of Lincoln was performed on Thursday, in the Chapter-house of Lincoln Cathedral.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN HAMBURG.—We have received a copy of a rather long letter from "the Humane Religious Community of London, to the Senate of Hamburg," protesting against the dissolution of the German Catholic community lately effected by the Senate of that city. The letter is signed by Johannes Ronge and others, and concludes as follows:—

We will now enter into an explanation of the substance of the religion of humanity, although we could easily prove that we have arrived at higher conceptions of the Deity, which, it appears, the Senate of Hamburg has not yet a sufficient amount of intelligence and purity of religious sentiment to feel and comprehend. On the contrary, the members of the Senate have proved themselves to be so many betrayers of the Divine law of religious liberty, and they have shown no confidence in the inward power of Christianity by thus employing brutal force in its support. Here we only address the Senate of Hamburg on the principle of religious liberty, and we maintain that the Senate cannot constitute itself a tribunal to sit in judgment on the German Catholic community without falling into the immoral conduct of inquisitors. The Senate of Hamburg, we are sorry to say, by this act, has shown itself to be the tool and the slave of the dark Jesuitical body who conspire recklessly against the progress of the age, which, however, no power on earth can ever suppress. When the Protestant Senate employs brutal force, instead of acting on the principle of justice in religious matters, it justifies all the crimes and persecutions of the Roman hierarchy against Protestants, and it allows at once Popery and Austrian diplomacy occasionally to oppress the Protestant churches of Hamburg. If the Senate should not be induced by these our representations to act justly towards the German Catholic community, we are confident that it will be compelled by public opinion, and the progressive ideas of freer nations, to act according to a sounder judgment, and no longer allow itself to be led astray by the bigotry of priestcraft and the diplomatic coercion of Austria.

OPENING THE CRYSTAL PALACE ON SUNDAYS.—A meeting of ministers and deacons of the Congregational and Baptist denominations was held on the 21st instant, to consider what should be done in reference to this subject; but, the meeting having ascertained that the Company had disavowed all intention either of attempting to introduce into their charter any clause on this subject, or of acting contrary to law, it was resolved to take no further steps at present besides appointing a Sub-Committee to watch proceedings in Parliament, and to summon another meeting whenever they may deem it expedient.—On Tuesday, the 22nd, a public meeting was held at Brunswick Chapel, Great Dover-street, Southwark, the Rev. W. Cooke in the chair, for the purpose of promoting the objects of the Sabbath Defence Society. The meeting was addressed by several ministers and other gentlemen, including several working men. The meeting closed with the unanimous adoption of petitions to the House of

Lords and Commons against the opening of the New Crystal Palace on any part of the Lord's-day.—A meeting was held on Wednesday night at the London Tavern, Robert Le Blond, Esq., in the chair, at which Mr. Newton moved a resolution—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays would be a religious, a moral, and a social advantage to the country." An amendment was moved, amid much interruption, declaring that the opening of the Crystal Palace would be highly injurious to the working classes, but the original motion was carried.

PERSECUTION IN PRUSSIA.—The church assembling in Elder-street chapel, under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Innes and Mr. Watson, unanimously agreed, at their meeting on Thursday evening last, to memorialize the King of Prussia in regard to the persecutions at present raging against the missionaries and colporteurs in Germany, some of whom are in prison, and fed on bread and water, for no other crime than holding religious meetings, and having the Bible in their possession.—*Scottish Press*.

THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION AT EDOBRISTON, BIRMINGHAM.—Some weeks ago a rate was made in this parish (writes a correspondent), at a meeting, of which the only notice given was that usually attached to the church-doors, but as the churches and district churches in this parish all stand within railed enclosures, the notice could only be read when the outer gate happened to be unlocked, and then only by those who took the trouble to walk up to the door of the building to see whether any notice was there. I think it ought to be clearly known whether a notice which is entirely out of sight to passers by, is legal notice. We memorialized the Home Secretary on this point, and petitioned Parliament on the general subject of church-rates, but must not look for the fruits of such steps as these, till "after many days." Another vestry-meeting was called for Monday, in the same mode, to elect a churchwarden. Some of our friends became acquainted with this, and distributed liberally through the parish a printed notice of the meeting, and its object, which resulted in a large gathering at the church at the appointed time. The object of the Dissenting parishioners was to secure the election of a "gentleman, a member of the Church of England, who disapproves of church-rates," and who would see that the parishioners had due notice of all vestry-meetings. Such a gentleman being put in nomination as an amendment, was elected by a large majority in the show of hands. A poll was at first called for, but after a long conference among the vicar's immediate supporters, it was agreed that, for the peace of the parish, the election by show of hands should be considered final. I regret to say, however, that whilst there are three commodious churches in the parish, there is not a Congregational place of worship within a mile-and-a-quarter of its boundary. This should not be so.

### Religious and Educational Intelligence.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURES TO THE WORKING CLASSES.—On Sunday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Godwin delivered his thirteenth and closing lecture on Atheism in the Mechanics' Institute. The "Lectures on the Existence, Character, and Government of the Supreme Being," as we have already stated, were first delivered by Dr. Godwin in this town some eighteen years ago. It was felt by many that their re-delivery at the present time might be attended with advantage, and a request to this effect being made, the Doctor, with the readiness he has ever shown to enter into any good word and work, assented, although it was evident that the effort would be attended with an amount of physical exertion which few, at his advanced age, are willing to encounter. The first lecture was given on the afternoon of Sunday, November 28th, and with occasional intervals, the lectures have been continued on succeeding Sunday afternoons. From Sunday to Sunday the theatre of the Institute has been crowded by attentive listeners, and it has not unfrequently happened that the room has been inadequate to accommodate all who wished to be present. The great bulk of these audiences have belonged to the working classes, the larger proportion of whom, it is believed, were not, and are not, in the habit of attending the ordinary religious services in places of worship. Many have been attracted from the surrounding villages; and we have heard of regular attendants from a distance of three, four, and in one case, at least, nine miles. With very few exceptions, all have been well dressed, with an aspect of comfort which it was pleasing and satisfactory to witness. The audience, on Sunday last, was not less numerous than on former occasions, orchestra, front seats, back seats, and gallery, being alike filled; several groups standing the whole time. The venerable Doctor commenced by offering a brief and appropriate prayer, and after two or three verses had been sung, entered upon his subject, proceeding to draw a contrast between Christianity and the "Atheistic philosophy," and to show the bearing of the two systems on man, morals, and happiness. The subject was ably and logically treated, the style of delivery being, as usual, easy, unaffected, and attractive, but as the lectures are about to be published, it is unnecessary to indicate the course of argument pursued. An announcement as to the publication of the lectures was made by Dr. Godwin shortly before closing. He stated that some time ago he had received an urgent request to publish the lectures, to which he had acceded. The publishing price, as fixed by the publishers, was 3s., but he had concluded an arrangement with them by which, in consideration of his relinquishing all pecuniary interest in the work, he was to be allowed to procure 1,000 copies (or a larger number) for the working classes at 1s. 6d. each,

or half-price. Some gentlemen of the town had, however, kindly given donations, by the aid of which the working classes would be supplied at one shilling each, or one-third of the publishing price. He expected that the book would be out in about five or six weeks. The venerable gentleman evidently spoke under feelings of no ordinary emotion, and, as he proceeded, not a few around him were moved to tears. As the audience were about to leave, Mr. Logan stepped forward, and gave some further explanations as to the publication of the lectures, stating that a meeting would be held in a few weeks at the Temperance Hall, when the volumes would be distributed at the reduced price. A few weeks ago a wish was expressed by many of the attendants at these lectures to present Dr. Godwin with some trifling memorial of their gratitude for the efforts made on their behalf. On Sunday last, and on a previous Sunday, a "voluntary offering" was made at the doors by those who were so disposed, and the result had been a sum sufficient to purchase a beautiful copy of "Bagster's Comprehensive Bible" (4to, bound in chaste antique russet, with cover to correspond), which will probably be presented at the public meeting already referred to.—*Bradford Observer*.—On Sunday last the Rev. J. Glyde was the lecturer. His subject was—"How many Religions are there in Bradford?" This somewhat quaint topic was treated in a judicious, practical, and instructive manner; and the speaker was listened to with great interest by an intelligent and numerous auditory.—*Ibid*.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, GLOUCESTER.—The anniversary of the Sunday Schools in connexion with this place took place on Sunday, the 13th instant. The Rev. E. Probert, of Bristol, preached morning and evening. The collections amounted to about £11. On the Monday evening following, at six o'clock, a tea-meeting was held, at which there was a large attendance—about 160. After tea the Rev. J. Hyatt (Independent) was called to the chair (the Baptists being at present without a pastor). Captain March, the Rev. Thomas Roberts, and the Rev. James Smith, delivered addresses of a very interesting and instructive character. The Rev. E. Probert then spoke at some length upon the subject of national education; and conclusively, to those present, showed that it was not the duty or province of Government to provide education for the people. Mr. Probert was followed by Walter Wilkins, Esq., who particularly addressed himself to Sunday-school teachers. After thanks to the several ministers who had attended on the occasion, the meeting separated.

CHESTERFIELD.—On Wednesday, the 16th March, the Rev. R. W. Selbie, B.A., of London University, and late student of Lancashire Independent College, was publicly recognised as the pastor of the church and congregation worshipping in the Soreby-street Independent Chapel, Chesterfield. The Rev. J. Calvert, of Dronfield, commenced the morning service by reading the Scriptures and prayer, after which an introductory address, explanatory of the nature of a Christian church and the distinctive principles of Congregational Dissenters, was delivered by the Rev. S. Davidson, D.D., LL.D. The usual questions were asked by the Rev. J. Corbin, of Derby, eliciting replies of a most satisfactory nature, after which the Rev. J. Gawthorn, of Derby, engaged in prayer; a deeply impressive charge was given by the Rev. R. Vaughan, D.D., president of Lancashire Independent College, and the Rev. E. Leighton closed the service with prayer. At the close of the morning service the ministers and many of the friends present dined together at the Angel Inn, Mr. F. Hurst presiding as chairman. The cloth being removed, Drs. Vaughan and Davidson briefly, but warmly, expressed their approval of the choice the church at Soreby-street had made in their minister, congratulating its members upon the prospect of prosperity and usefulness before them. The assembly was afterwards addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Gawthorn, Leighton, Corbin, Kelly, and Selbie. In the evening an earnest, practical sermon to the people was preached by the Rev. J. Kelly, of Liverpool.

THE REV. J. H. OSBORNE has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church assembling in Grove-lane, Wells, Somerset.

ZION CHAPEL, HEREFORD.—The anniversary of the above chapel was held on Good Friday, March 25th, when two admirable sermons were preached by the Rev. G. H. Davis, of Bristol. In the afternoon the members and friends of the cause, about 300 in number, took tea in the chapel; after which addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. J. Waite, author of the "Hallelujah;" and the Rev. Thomas Phillips, agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society. There were also present at the services the Rev. T. Nicholas, Independent; Walter Johns, Wesleyan; W. Aldridge, Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion; J. Hall, of Hay; J. B. Little, of Fownhope; J. Predgers, of Orceop; J. Ramsey, of Withington, &c.—several of whom took part in the services. The collections were considerably above either of the three previous years, and the treasurer's account showed a reduction of the debt to £179.

NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, FALMOUTH.—This substantial and commodious edifice was opened for divine worship on Wednesday, the 9th of March. The weather was fine, and the attendance of ministers and friends from a distance numerous. The chapel, which will seat 800 persons, was crowded. The Rev. A. Fletcher, D.D., of London, preached in the morning and evening; and the Rev. Richard Cope, LL.D., of Penryn, in the afternoon. The devotional parts of the services were conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Panks, Waterhouse (Wesleyan), E. S. Hart, Devon, Booth (Baptist), Hill, Robertson, and the minister of the chapel, by whom the services of the day were commenced with the dedicatory prayer. The building is



In the Ionic style of architecture, and does great credit to the builders (Messrs. S. and S. Tressider) for its neatness and beauty. The new structure is a substitute for the old Independent meeting-house in Falmouth, which has been in use upwards of a century, and in which the gospel was proclaimed for thirty-six years by the late Rev. James Bakewell Wildbore, father of the present minister, who has laboured in it upwards of twenty years. The old place of worship has proved too small for the congregation—hence the erection of a more commodious building. Some time since, at a preliminary meeting of the leading friends, in the vestry-room of the old place, the sum of £800 was subscribed towards a new building; and, without any appeal to the religious public, the entire cost, amounting to £2,125 7s. 6d., was raised. In consequence of this prompt liberality, Dr. Fletcher was able to announce, at the close of his opening sermon, that there would be no collection, all demands in full for the building having been paid.

**THAME INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—ANOTHER CHAPEL OUT OF DEBT.**—A numerous company of Christian friends held a social tea-party at the Royal British Schools, Thame, Oxon, on Friday evening, the 25th of March, to celebrate the removal of the debt on the above-mentioned chapel: the pastor of the church in the chair. The chapel was erected in 1827, at a cost of £1,400, including the site. Of this sum, £1,000 was paid by the church and congregation, assisted by several kind Christian friends. In January, 1848, a committee was formed for the liquidation of the debt. In June, 1849, when the present pastor came to Thame, it was reduced to £320. In 1851 it was reduced to £180; and now, in little more than five years, the debt has been extinguished. In the interesting statement which was laid before the meeting by the pastor, it was stated, that since he came to labour amongst them, not only had he been permitted to see the extinction of the Chapel debt, and the church more than doubled in its members, but the Sunday School much increased in numbers, so that additional accommodation is now required for the children. This will soon be obtained, it having been resolved to enlarge the chapel-vestry, or school-room, which will be done without entailing any additional debt, sufficient money having been realized to pay the debt and to enlarge the school-room, and also to put the chapel into a state of repair. The meeting was afterwards addressed on several important subjects by the Rev. J. Elrick, the pastor of the church; the Rev. C. Hyatt, of Stoken church; the Rev. I. Duxsey, of London; the Rev. S. Walker, of Thame; and by Messrs. R. Garrisc, J. Marsh, H. Bradford, and G. Hunt, of Thame.

**THE REV. T. M. NEWNES** has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the church and congregation assembling for worship in the Independent Chapel, Warley, near Halifax. At a social party held in Glenorchy School Rooms, on Good Friday evening, Mr. Staley read a brief address, expressive of esteem, and accompanied with the presentation of £40, subscribed by the church and congregation at Matlock Bath, from which Mr. Newnes retires after a ministry of nearly thirteen years' duration. In the course of the evening, also, a copy of Watts's Hymns, elegantly bound, was presented to Mr. Newnes by the children of the Sunday School. Several ministers and other friends addressed the meeting.

**THE GRAVEYARD NUISANCE** is being somewhat abated. Notices have been forwarded from the Home Office to the authorities of St. Mary, Islington, dated March 17, stating that Lord Palmerston intended to represent to the Queen in Council, that, for the protection of the public health, burials in the Roman Catholic burial-ground of St. John, and in the new Bunhill-fields burial-ground, should be discontinued at the end of the present year. The parish of St. Pancras, in Vestry assembled, have agreed to purchase fifty acres of land at Finchley, called the "Horse-shoe Farm," for the purpose of laying it out as a cemetery. Some opposition was offered, but the proposition received the support of 41 to 2. St. Clement's churchyard, in the Strand, will be finally closed, under an order in Council, on the 18th April. Notices have been issued to close several graveyards after December next. The burial-ground belonging to St. George's, Bloomsbury, situate between the Foundling Hospital and Regent-square, is to be partially closed. Parishes are bestirring themselves to obtain the closure of churchyards and the purchase of suburban cemeteries: the authorities of St. Mary, Newington, advertise for several acres of ground for a cemetery.

**DANGER OF LEAVING A MOVING TRAIN.**—The Government train from Derby to Leeds, on the Midland Railway, reached the Masbro' station (five miles from Sheffield) between eight and nine o'clock on Wednesday last, and was preparing to pull up there, when a middle-aged man was observed by his fellow-passengers to open the carriage-door and spring out. The train was in slow motion, but, nevertheless, the gentleman stumbled, and fell between the edge of the platform and the train. The wheels in the first instance ran over his legs, and mutilated them terribly. His body was then twisted into a posture more nearly parallel to the train, and the wheels of several carriages ran along his chest and abdomen, literally opening the trunk from end to end. The accident was witnessed by a number of horrified officials and passengers, but no one was able to render the slightest assistance till the train had stopped, which it did almost immediately, owing to the impediment presented by the mangled corpse.

**A FARMER** has died at Cambridge from what every one would deem a very trivial cause: he accidentally cut his cheek with the lash of a whip; but the slight wound produced a fatal lock-jaw.

## Correspondence.

### OUR JURY SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

ESTEEMED FRIEND,—I was glad to read the remarks of a "Nonconformist" in thy last number respecting juries. The subject is well worth the consideration of all who desire an advance in our social well-being; for whatever interferes with conscience must retard our progress.

I was, some years ago, upon a jury; and we divided, six and six, from which neither party swerved. When we had been locked up about twelve hours, one of the jury complained of being ill, and the judge of the court dissolved us. The case was tried again the next court day, when, as I afterwards heard, the jury at first divided, ten for plaintiff and two for defendant. Now, if two-thirds of the jury, in such as this latter case, had been allowed to bring in a verdict, the consciences of the dissentients would not have been interfered with: there would have been no need for the two to give way.

I should like to see the subject of juries brought before the public in all its bearings. I am of opinion, that the manner of making out the lists, and method of choosing the juries, might be much amended. For instance, in the case where we divided equal, we had been locked up only a very little while when we found one of the jury-men was a relative of the defendant, and two others were intimate acquaintances. It is possible the jury might have been fairly chosen; but grave doubts entered some of our minds. At all events, we thought the three ought to have stated their position to the court, and begged to be excused serving on that jury because of the liability of their judgment being biased.

I have thought I have seen a tendency, in some of the laws passed lately, to do away with juries in many cases, and to empower one individual to decide. Certainly, it is a very pleasant and happy way of ending a dispute, if both parties are perfectly willing, to abide the award of one individual; and I can see no objection to a public arbitrator, or even one to order the infliction of summary correction or punishment, on condition he is duly elected by the people, subject to dismissal or re-election at short intervals—say for one year. But in proportion as the State has the power to set aside or avoid the trial by an impartially chosen jury, or to appoint magistrates with powers of summary punishment, or to appoint under its patronage judges of court with powers to decide without a jury, just in such proportion, in my opinion, are the liberties of the people in danger.

York, 28th of 3rd month, 1853.

W. W.

**DINNER AT THE MANSION HOUSE.**—The Easter banquet given by the Lord Mayor to her Majesty's Ministers came off on Monday with the usual éclat. It was, of course, well attended. Sir James Graham responded to the toast "The Army and Navy," and was very laudatory in his reference to the professions. "In peace—and it was peace alone that he wished to contemplate—in peace that gallant profession was the protector of British commerce throughout every quarter of the world, and itself was mainly dependent for its strength on the success of the mercantile marine [hear, hear]." The Earl of Aberdeen, in responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," took occasion to refer to the national prosperity, and to state that it would be the earnest endeavour of her Majesty's Government to preserve that state of peace, without the aid of which they would never have enjoyed the blessings they now possessed, and endeavour also to protect and extend, as far as lay in their power, the commerce of this country in every quarter of the globe [cheers]. Earl Granville, in acknowledging "The House of Lords," adverted to the changed public feeling in respect to the usefulness of that branch of the Legislature. The Duke of Argyll proposed "The Health of the Lord Mayor," and said that, though he did not think the time was come when they could beat their swords into ploughshares, he believed that the progress of commerce, especially if conducted by high principle and in a Christian spirit, would finally lead to the great diminution, if not extinction, of those wars of ambition which had hitherto desolated the world. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Cardwell also addressed the assembly—the former adverting to the desire of different parties to participate in some imagined surplus of the public revenue which very commonly outran the care to inquire whether that surplus existed, or what was its extent [laughter].

**A DANGEROUS RAILWAY.**—At an adjourned inquest at Wallsend, on Wednesday, on the body of an engine-driver on the Tynemouth branch, who was killed on the 2nd by the locomotive running off the rails, Mr. Beck, engineer at a colliery, gave a very bad account of the state of the permanent way. Soon after the accident, he went back to where he thought the engine had got off the rail; and it appeared to him that the engine had got off the line within a few feet of where a crossing plate or rail was on the line. He examined the chairs at that place, and found several about the spot had only one pin instead of two, and the double stands had two pins instead of four. The pins appeared to him to be small for the holes. The pins did not fill the holes. There was another stand and another chair on the opposite side of the crossing, a little further on. The wood on which they were was decayed, and the water was rising out of the holes in which the pins were. He put his foot on the chair, and it worked up a quarter of an inch with his weight. The engineer of the railway, however, stated in his evidence that the line was in good order.

**REMITTANCES FROM AUSTRALIA.**—According to a letter in the Times no less a sum than £9,044 was remitted from Melbourne by emigrants thither, for the purpose of furnishing their kith and kin with supplies to follow them. The statistics of the persons sent for are curious: there were 170 parents, 354 brothers and sisters, 25 wives, 102 nephews, and 25 of other degrees of relationship.

## Europe and America.

The Eastern question still absorbs public attention in Paris. The French fleet, after having been somewhat mysteriously detained for several days, sailed from Toulon on the 23rd for the Archipelago. It appears that the sailing vessels of the squadron have on board five months' provisions, and the two steamers three months', they not finding room for more in consequence of having on board their full complement of fuel. They were detained long enough to have received information that the English fleet had not been allowed to sail from Malta. The Turkish question seems to have created some differences between the French and English Governments, and it is stated that the Emperor feels very sore on the subject. The Times correspondent professes to give the substance of a recent conversation between Louis Napoleon and a member of the Diplomatic Corps, as follows:—

He observed that he had lived a long time in England, and had been on terms of acquaintance, even of intimacy, with several political personages of eminence; that he had studied closely, and made himself intimately acquainted with, the political institutions of the country; that he admired them both in theory and in practice; but that he had a profound conviction that liberal institutions, such as they exist in England, were not possible in France; that he was wronged in being supposed to hold one language to one Government and a different one to another. Reverting to the more immediate point, he complained that, on the present occasion, he was not treated fairly by England; in fact, that the French Government had been abandoned. To this it was very justly replied, that such complaints were unfounded in fact; that there could be no abandonment where no previous understanding existed; that the French Government had taken upon itself to send a naval squadron to the Dardanelles, or, at least, to issue orders to that effect, without communicating with the English Government, without ascertaining its sentiments on the propriety of that proceeding, or taking any steps to know whether it approved or disapproved it; that, in doing so, the French Cabinet acted on its own responsibility and on its own will, and that it was not reasonable now to find fault with the English Government for acting with equal independence; and that, therefore, the charge of abandonment was unjust in every sense. As to the departure of the fleet, it was observed by the Emperor, that in any case he was not sorry to have an opportunity of its making a cruise in the Mediterranean at the present season.

On Good Friday there was a religious ceremonial in the Tuileries, when the "Miserere" was chanted, and a sermon preached. The Emperor and Empress were present, with about twenty or thirty ladies of the household, and as many gentlemen. The Empress appeared fatigued from standing during the ceremony, and, at the Emperor's request, she sat down. There were about thirty or forty strangers admitted with tickets to the gallery. The promenade of Longchamps was very gay towards the evening. The Emperor and Empress passed up and down the Champs Elysées three times; they were in a close carriage, and followed by another. The Princess Mathilde was in an open carriage and four.

In the French Senate, the Duke de Caumont Laforce has given notice of a motion for voting a dotation of 500,000 francs to the Empress.

Perichaud, who was sent for trial before a council-of-war for the assassination of the Archbishop of Paris, has been found "Not Guilty," but has been sentenced to transportation for having taken part in the insurrection of June, 1848.

It is stated that in consequence of the exertions of Lord Howden, the Spanish Government have agreed to give complete liberty to that class of negroes called "Emancipados," after the completion of their five years' apprenticeship. Those who have not terminated the probationary period at the end of 1853 will be manumitted as their several terms of service expire.

A proposition, made by M. Lujan and other Progressistas, to modify the press-laws, has been rejected in the Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of 153 to 47.

The report of the majority of the committee of the Senate favourable to the pretensions of Narvaez, has been rejected by that body by 106 to 64.

Italian news shows that the reign of terror and vindictiveness is not yet ended. At Florence, the Attorney-General has proposed to sentence Guerazzi to imprisonment for life, and the other prisoners for terms varying from five years and upwards. It is presumed this proposition will be sanctioned. Three more persons have suffered execution of capital punishment at Milan; and three are imprisoned at Leghorn for short terms, in irons, under sentence for possessing printed works and manuscripts of a "subversive" nature. Twelve seditious persons have been arrested at Genoa. Ten persons have been condemned to death at Ferrara, for having been members of revolutionary societies; the punishment of seven has been commuted, but three, among whom is a medical man, have been shot. As the garrison at Ancona is Hungarian and disaffected, it has been thought prudent to change it; not more than five persons may pass along the streets together after sunset. The Vienna correspondent of the Times thus summarizes news from Italy:—

A Turin correspondent of the Augsburg Gazette writes that domiciliary visits and arrests continue without intermission in Lombardy, Venice, Tuscany, and the Papal dominions. Both in Genoa and in the Sardinian capital but scant ceremony is made. "The gendarmerie and the police have organized a regular hunt, and the persons caught are escorted to the frontiers in lots of eight. The arrests take place by day and night, in public places and in houses; in short, no regard is shown to time, place, or person." These summary proceedings are supposed to



on the consequence of the capture of a certain Lemeni at Genoa, in whose possession important papers and letters were found. The infantry regiment "Archduke Francis Charles" has been suddenly removed from the Papal dominions into the interior of Austria. The reason given for this is, that as a Hungarian regiment it contained many Honveds, who had formed too intimate an acquaintance with notoriously anti-Austrian persons in Ancona. It is impossible to doubt that there is just at present a very great ferment in Italy, but many persons cannot suppress the idea that the whole matter is purposely magnified in order to excuse the severity of the measures employed.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 20th confirms the report of the novel display of clemency on the part of Austria, at least as far as Mantua is concerned. It publishes a proclamation from Marshal Radetzky, announcing that the Emperor of Austria, considering that the persons most compromised as chiefs in the prosecution for high treason at Mantua have suffered already the punishment they deserved, has resolved to relinquish the prosecution, and to grant to all the other persons compromised, under whatever charge, a full and entire reprieve from the sentences which they have incurred, without any distinction, provided that they were then under arrest, and excepting only the refugees *en contumace*. In gladness of heart, the Municipality of Milan caused the theatre of La Scala to be illuminated.

The *Daily News* Roman correspondent doubts whether the Pope has yet consented to go to Paris to crown Louis Napoleon. No one acquainted with the temporizing character of the Papal court imagines, he says, "that a step of such importance is likely to be taken by his Holiness, contrary to the will of Austria and the remonstrances of the whole Sacred College, unless some very cogent arguments are put forward in an irresistible form by the uncompromising General Montr  al." It is now reported that the Emperor has postponed his coronation to August next, as the Pope says that he could not leave before then.

The *Parlamento* of Turin of the 22nd inst. announces that the project of law granting supplementary allowances to the Sardinian clergy, which had given rise to long and warm debates in the Chamber of Deputies, was approved on the 21st by the Senate, without any discussion, by 47 to 2.

The *Opinione* publishes a list of the persons whose property has been sequestered in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, from which it appears that their number in the province of Milan is 271; in that of Sondrio, 7; Bergamo, 8; Brescia, 91; Como, 34; Cremona, 14; total, 425.

Vienna accounts state that the railways were impassable, and the streets almost blocked with the quantity of snow that had fallen. In Wurtemberg, Baden, and Bohemia, there are still indications of disaffection. At Prague, three students have been sentenced to be "beaten with rods for making wanton demonstrations in favour of the traitor Kossuth." Several others are under examination before courts-martial; two alleged to have drunk the health of Libeny.

It is stated that France has exerted her good offices with the Emperor of Austria respecting the property of the Lombard emigrants, and at first with some success. The Sardinian Ambassador was well received; and the best hopes were entertained of a relaxation of the severity and injustice towards the refugees. Recently, however, it became evident that those hopes were delusive, and that Austria was determined to persevere. To what cause this change is owing is not explained, unless it be the result of a revival of the friendly understanding between Austria and Russia.

The news from Constantinople has caused a profound sensation in the higher political circle of Prussia. It is stated that the sympathy of the Government is entirely with the Sultan, but that political connexions will compel a policy of neutrality.

The Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, finding that his people continue to emigrate in numbers continually increasing, has forwarded a circular to the potentates his neighbours, praying them to arrest and send back any of his extravagant and erring subjects who have not his permission to depart for countries beyond the sea.

Letters from Berne of the 23rd state that the Austrian Ambassador received on that day from the President of the Swiss Confederation the final answer of the Federal Council respecting the Ticino difference. Should Austria after this persist in its offensive treatment of the Italian-speaking Canton, and refuse to take steps for placing its relations with the Confederation upon a friendly footing, the Council will call together the Assembly without delay, and declare that all diplomatic means consistent with the honour of the Confederation have been exhausted. By another resolution the Council pledges itself to publish all the documents connected with this dispute, and so appeal to the judgment of the nation and the European public. The Swiss journals publish a spirited letter of the well-known General Dufour, expressing the joy with which he should find himself once more among his old companions in arms, should the cause of Switzerland's freedom and independence require the services of the army.

Some very interesting particulars of the position and efficiency of the Russian army are contained in the latest of a series of letters on the subject published in the *Army Gazette* of Berlin. The following passage has a present interest:—

The construction of the great railway lines connecting Moscow, Petersburg, Odessa, and Warsaw, in changing the conditions under which a military force may be transported, changes the principles upon which Russia

has hitherto conducted her preparations for war. If we cast a glance at the present distribution of the Russian army according to its great groups, we shall find these to be the *Deistwujuschaja Armia*, or active army; consisting of four infantry corps, united in a compact camp in Poland, Lithuania, Volhynia, and Podolia. Between this and Petersburg stands the Grenadier Corps, at Novgorod, and at Petersburg itself the Guard. In the south-west stands the fifth army corps, with its most advanced garrison on the Pruth. (This is the army corps commanded by the chief general now at Constantinople.) The sixth army corps is in Moscow and its neighbourhood. Supposing a war to threaten from the West, we may assume that the active army would not move until Poland had been occupied either by the fifth or sixth Infantry corps or the Guards from Novgorod and Petersburg. Hitherto this operation must have consumed months; but let the railroad from Petersburg to Warsaw be finished, and a week will suffice for the purpose. Before the first rail of the line is laid down, the future military use has been a matter of study, and with especial reference to the transport of large masses of troops. Thousands of military transport wagons are already made or making, and their construction is truly artistic. The packing or suspending of arms, knapsacks, cavalry saddles, and all the appurtenances of a battalion, is abundantly cared for. In three days the half, or in a week the whole, Guard and Grenadier corps may stand in Poland, while the reserves are coming up to St. Petersburg, by the Moscow and Petersburg Railway, followed, if necessary, by the sixth Infantry corps. Whether the fifth corps would move westward would depend mainly upon the state of relations with Turkey. In any case, the compact mass of the active army would be emancipated from the immobility it has hitherto suffered, and could be brought immediately into play. The whole political significance of the new railway lies in the fact, that the Guard and Grenadier corps may in future be brought to Poland in a week instead of in months. Let that great artery be connected with Odessa, and with a railroad from Moscow to Warsaw, as well as with another from Warsaw to Odessa, and it cannot then be denied that Russia will have effected a revolution in her military relations to Europe.

It is reported that a division of the Russian army has entered Bucharest, the capital of Turkish Wallachia.

Omer Pacha's retreat from Montenegro had proved very disastrous—the inhabitants having fallen upon several divisions of his army. When Osman's rear-guard reached the confluence of the Moratsa and a stream called Cievna, it was suddenly attacked by the inhabitants of Ljesnjani, who put some 200 Turks to death, made fifty prisoners, and carried off in triumph eleven of the Pacha's wives and female friends, with 300 oxen and 200 cows.

The "Humboldt" arrived at Southampton on Friday, bringing accounts from New York to the 13th March. There is an absence of news in the journals; the "political atmosphere of the nation being in the most complete repose." In an extra session, Mr. Clayton had made a speech defending himself from some personal imputations in connexion with the Clayton and Bulwer treaty; and Judge Douglas had replied in an anti-British speech. The papers also report that the office-seekers were awfully busy at Washington, chasing the President from room to room, and overwhelming him and his secretary with applications. He would make all the principal appointments himself. A Washington correspondent of one of the New York journals says:—

The friends of General Cass are in trouble since his departure. Some have left in despair. In fact, the elements of insurrection are at work, and predictions are plentiful of an early break-down of the Cabinet. Things look squally; but those in the confidence of General Pierce say he expected it—that he is perfectly cool, and, with his course marked out, is prepared to disband his Cabinet, or dismiss a rebellious faction, at a moment's notice. He will be President at all hazards.

There was great excitement at Washington, owing to the steamer "Devastation" demanding the surrender of Trupillo from Honduras. A contest was feared between the steamer and the troops.

Upwards of 3,790,000 dollars in gold dust had been shipped from San Francisco for the United States from the 1st to the 16th of February. The news from the interior is interesting. The Indians on Dry Creek, San Joaquin Valley, and Fort Miller, had attacked the whites, and, in several instances, were victorious over them, and had compelled the whites to retreat. The Indians complain that the Government of the United States had not acted with good faith towards them, in failing to carry out the stipulations of the treaty; and they also complain that their supplies had been cut off, and that they had been reduced to a state of starvation. Many murders had been committed in the mining districts.

#### THE ULTRAMONTANE AND GALLICAN QUARREL IN FRANCE.

For some months a serious quarrel has existed between the partisans of the French clergy who swear by Ultramontane, and those who espouse what are called Gallican doctrines, respecting the journal *l'Univers*, edited by M. Veuillot. Ostensibly the conflict sprang out of a long-standing dispute about the use of the Classics in the Universities and public schools; the Ultramontanes denouncing their use as profane, and the Gallicans approving of it. The *Univers* has been the organ of the Ultramontanes, in the proposal to eject the works of Livy, Tacitus, Virgil, Homer, and Plato; and to instal the Fathers and the Schoolmen in their stead. Matters were carried to great lengths, when M. Sibour, the Archbishop of Paris, thought proper to interpose and censure *l'Univers*, prohibiting the clergy from subscribing to it within his jurisdiction. He has been supported by the Bishops of Viviers, Chartres, Marseilles, Verdun, and Orleans;

and vehemently opposed by the Archbishop of Avignon, and the Bishops of Moulins and Chalons. The Bishop of Moulins, in a pastoral letter, so incensed the Archbishop of Paris, that the latter complained to the Pope. M. Veuillot went to Rome to plead his cause; and the result has been a letter from Monsignore Fioramonti, the Pope's secretary, which in effect supports the *Univers* against the Gallicans. In this letter M. Veuillot is said to have been inspired by piety; and, what "merits more especially praise," is, that in his journal he has never "put anything above the Catholic doctrine." Hence the journal, "well qualified to discuss things which should be discussed at the present time," excites great interest at Rome and in other countries. But "some persons strongly attached to principles and usages," and not daring to reject the *Univers* openly, attack the editor; and distrust is insinuated into the people's hearts. All this is "particularly painful;" and M. Veuillot is recommended, while he freely defends the Holy See, to avoid "constantly inflicting the slightest stain on the names of distinguished men," and to write nothing contrary to "mildness and moderation." M. Fioramonti, in conclusion, feels confident "that those who are for the moment contrary to you will soon be unanimous in praising the talent and zeal with which you do not cease to support religion and the Apostolic See."

#### THE TURKISH DIFFICULTY.

The much-dreaded interview between Prince Menschikoff, the haughty Envoy of Russia, and the Sultan, took place on the 9th inst. The result is reported to be satisfactory—satisfactory so far as peace is concerned, and no pretensions or claims corresponding to the extraordinary deportment of Prince Menschikoff on his entry into Constantinople are said to have been put forward. The Prince is stated to have expressed himself satisfied with the removal of Fuad Effendi, and with the explanations of his successor; and, consequently, that any further claims on the part of his Government were only relative to the Holy Places, and would, there was little doubt, be settled without difficulty. The language of Prince Menschikoff is, moreover, said to have been very moderate, and the Sultan and the Envoy Extraordinary of the Emperor Nicholas are said to have parted well satisfied with each other. The new Minister, Rifaat Pacha, successor of Fuad Effendi, appears to be favourable to Russia.

An article in the *Times* of Monday contains the following respecting the interview of the Sultan and the Prince:—

Whatever the ulterior views of the Russian Court may be on the seat of the Eastern Empire, it is a gross misapprehension to suppose that they will lead the Emperor Nicholas to clutch that splendid, but dangerous prize, by any act of overbearing and audacious violence. On this occasion, especially, the Russian Government had positively disclaimed any intentions hostile to the Porte, or the pursuit of any object beyond that of restoring the Greek Church in the Holy Land to the position it occupied before the firman obtained by M. de Lavalette. We believe that both in London and in Paris the Russian Government has declared, on the faith of the Emperor, that the formidable list of demands ascribed to Prince Menschikoff has no foundation in his instructions, which are confined to the matter of the Holy Places; and that even on this subject he is to claim no exclusive privileges for the Greek Church, but to find out some means of affording an equivalent to the priests of the Latin Church in the Holy Land. These communications have been made, in a very friendly and conciliatory spirit, to the French Government, and apparently with a desire to remove the cause of difference arising out of the rival churches.

The tone of the French Government (says the *Times* Paris correspondent, writing on Monday) is now one of much moderation. It does not admit that it has no rights to maintain in the question of the Holy Places, and the protection of the Latin pilgrims and monks; but it repudiates any idea of intolerance towards the members of the Greek faith, or of a desire to assume any supremacy, or exclusive rights or privileges over others; and it professes itself animated with a spirit of conciliation.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE HEALTH OF M. DE LAMARTINE, far from improving, is now (says the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*) in a state which causes the utmost affliction to his friends. The physicians give no hopes of his recovery.

JUNG BAHADOOR, well known to the English reader as the great Nepalese ambassador, is now a refugee in British territories.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE RELIGIOUS STRUGGLE now going on in Holland appears to be very serious, the Catholics having raised the war cry, "*Vindicamus hereditatem patrum nostrorum*," and strained every nerve to obtain a share of the privileges, dignities, and emoluments hitherto chiefly distributed to Protestants. The confraternities of the Sacred Heart, of the Rosary, of St. Vincent, of the Propagation of Faith, and the Sisters of Charity, labour to spread their dominion amongst families and individuals; whilst Rome showers down indulgences, exhortations, and hierarchies, and encourages the efforts of the pious association of Saint Villibrord. The Protestants brandish the Bible in defence of their principles and their property.—*Daily News*.

COMFORT FOR WEAK NERVES.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* has just been visiting Cherbourg, the great French arsenal. The following is the result of his observations:—

At present the "grand army" at Cherbourg consists of only a few companies. I say nothing about ships in course of construction at Cherbourg, or elsewhere, as



their number, tonnage, and gun-power can be ascertained correctly from the Government returns, and from them alone. All I affirm is, that with regard to any other hostile preparations I have been unable to discover the remotest pretext for the slightest apprehension on the part of the most timid old gentleman (or lady) living on the most unprotected part of the coast of Great Britain.

**LETTER FROM ABD-EL-KADER.**—The following letter to the Marquis of Londonderry has been published:—

Broussa, February 29, 1853.

Praise be to the only God.

To his Lordship the Magnificent, the highly Exalted, the Man of heart, the Key of happy issues, before whom misfortune flees, the General Vane Londonderry, the Irishman: health to you and to your spouse, not less gracious than noble.

We have arrived at Broussa—in health and happiness. Never can we forget you and your friendship, so much the more precious to us as you are a man of honour, doing good to all men—because, likewise, you have loved us and have treated us with compassion; and, thirdly, because you are allied by an ancient friendship to our well-beloved, and our benefactor, his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III.

We thank you always. Receive this sincere expression of our acknowledgments. May we not be lost to your recollection! Write to us.

The greeting of

ABD-EL-KADER, BEN-MAHMI-EDDIN.

February 29, 1853.

Lord Londonderry, addressing the "Most illustrious, heroic, and noble Chieftain," reciprocates, for himself and spouse, the feelings of delight and exultation felt by the Emir on regaining liberty. He concludes pathetically:—

If, unhappily, we should but seldom meet in this world, at least this "Man of Heart and of Honour" will always remain devoted to the good cause, and to the Emir Abd-el-Kader.

**MARSHAL HAYNAU** was buried, at Vienna, on the 17th. Three Archdukes, Prince Windischgrätz, and other magnates, attended the funeral. For some time before his death, Haynau was considered to be "eccentric" in his conduct; the most palpable evidence cited is the enormous quantity that he ate and drank; whence the apoplexy that proved mortal.

**CARICATURE OF ENGLAND.**—A new play, called "The White Slave of England," has been performed in New York at the Broadway Theatre. The details of the plot are ludicrously inaccurate. Grind, task-master of Lord Overland's white slaves, is represented as kicking coal-miners with top-boots, and goading them with a cudgel tipped with tenpenny nails. Women are represented carrying baskets of coals, as they did formerly. Then there is a white slave market, and a woman with a halter round her neck is sold for twenty shillings. The whole ends with a scene to show the comparative happiness of the blacks in the Southern States of the American Union.

**THE POPE**, it is said, has presented to the Emperor of Austria, through the Cardinal and Nuncio, a tooth taken from the blessed remains of the Apostle Peter, by the hands of his Holiness himself.

**THE MADIAL.**—Letters from Florence of the 18th state, that it was in consequence of a humble Petition addressed by M. Madial and his wife to the Grand Duke, that their punishment had been commuted into banishment. The Grand Ducal rescript was executed with much secrecy. Madial was transferred from Volterra to Leghorn, where his consort had been conducted from Lucca. Both were embarked on a steamer bound to Marseilles, but they were not to be set at liberty until their arrival in that city. They were not allowed to see their family or friends before their departure.

**MRS. HITZFELD**, the American lady who was apprehended at Heidelberg a few days ago as an agent of the revolutionary propaganda, has been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, and placed in the prison of Moshach.

**PEOPLED THE PACIFIC.**—The *New York Herald* says, "nearly fifteen hundred men, women, and children, left this city on Saturday for California. Twice a month a like number leave our shores for those of the Pacific. The places left vacant by them are immediately filled by others crowding in from Europe. They are only a drop from the string of human beings running into this metropolis."

**MORE NEWS FROM NINEVEH.**—The excavations at Nineveh are going on bravely, and many discoveries have been made of late in addition to those mentioned by Mr. Layard in his new work. At a meeting of the Syro-Egyptian Society in London last week, extracts from a letter from Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, dated Nimrud, November 20, 1852, were read. The excavations at Nimrud had been re-opened, and a fine bas-relief with Assyrian warriors hunting a lion had been found. It is so well preserved as to look like the work of yesterday. Fragments of other bas-reliefs of superior workmanship had also been found. Also several ivory beads most beautifully cut—one of them gilt over with thin gold. Excavations were also being carried on at Koyunjik (Nineveh), but the excavators were only rewarded by tablets of clay covered with small cuneiform characters. The French are very zealous in their researches. They believe that they have found, at Khorsabad, the very chariot of Asshur! They are excavating in four or five different mounds. The Turkish Government has also, strange to say, turned archaeological, and commenced excavating the mounds called Nebbi Yuntis, or of the Prophet Jonah, to the great annoyance of the more devout Mussulmans. The country was in a state of great disorder on account of the rebellion of Indjir, one of the chiefs of the Shamar Arabs. The Turks have, in imitation of the Christians, and as a mode of raising revenue, established a quarantine at Birjik, on the Euphrates.

## AUSTRALIAN "NOTES AND QUERIES."

The population of New South Wales and Victoria is now about 400,000. New South Wales exported, last year, despite the diggings, 52,225 bales of wool and 74,110 hides (3,739 and 4,418 more than in 1851). Of tallow, she exported 10,073 casks more than in the preceding year. The total quantity of gold exported from Victoria up to the 18th of December, was 2,393,638 oz.—from Sydney, to December the 27th, 1,010,658 oz. During the twenty-three days prior to December 25, 2,870 passengers arrived at Sydney, and 455 departed; surplus, 2,415. The total number of persons who arrived during the thirteen months and twenty-three days is 21,740; and the number departed, 15,794. Excess of arrivals, 5,946.

The *Empire* laments a falling off in the produce of the Victoria gold-fields, and complains that only 40,000 oz. were received in a given week. In reply to the *Empire*, the *Melbourne Herald* says:—"We are sure our English readers will join us in admiration of the cavalier way in which only 40,000 ounces are spoken of as the produce of a week. The fact, however, is, that during the week referred to, the obnoxious and still-rejected Gold Export Duty Bill was under discussion, and about 50,000 ounces went overland to Adelaide without coming into Melbourne at all." The same journal admits, however, that the increased yield is not in proportion to the increased population, and that "the average earnings of individual diggers are not equal to what they have been."—The Rev. W. B. Clarke, making an elaborate geological report to the Colonial Secretary, says:—"The more I see of the great backbone of this continent, the more I am impressed with the high probability of the extension of the gold fields far beyond the present limits of search." Mr. Hargreaves, the first discoverer of Australian gold, has also denied, at a public breakfast, that the yield is diminishing.

As to the demand for labour, and its payment in proportion to the price of commodities, there is little difficulty in forming an opinion. Accounts are wonderfully unanimous in representing that shopkeepers, with some capital and business habits, are making fortunes rapidly—that skilled artisans, such as compositors, are not permanently overpaid, the arrival of a single ship serving to scud down the scale of wages below the rate at which alone comfort and saving are possible—that at the diggings only robust or very resolute men will succeed; crowds of clerks and gentlemen returning disgusted and desponding—but that even they may do well if they will descend to the driving of carts or tending sheep; while female servants continue to command enormous wages and luxurious living.

In illustration of this last particular, we find the *Bathurst Free Press* reporting that the demand for domestic servants is urgent and ceaseless; and as the demand for wives is almost as pressing, a constant diminution of the class of female servants is taking place; which, with the very inadequate supply we have for a long time enjoyed, renders them as a body several degrees more saucy and independent than American "helps."

A correspondent of the *Times* writes word that two or three grocers in Melbourne are making £24,000 per annum. Some (indeed, most) of the butchers on the diggings have made fortunes. In Melbourne, bakers, linendrapers, and shoemakers have done a famous business; and now that labour is beginning to come into the market, the master carpenters and builders are likely to realize large sums. An itinerant knife and scissors grinder (the first seen here), and a locomotive shoemaker, have also made their £400 or £500 a-year.

The "Own Correspondent" of the *Liverpool Albion*, after reporting that he was asked by a Melbourne street-hawker ninepence for a single orange (the Sydney market price, by the bye, on Christmas eve, was 1s. 6d. to 2s. the dozen), and that a horse cannot be boarded and lodged in that city under 12s. a night, records the following more reliable particulars:—

As regards the luck of the miners, I may say that, speaking of the mass, some make very large draws; a great number very handsome profits; a still greater number about £100 clear of all expenses (which are very heavy), in about three months' digging; a very great number their expenses only; and the instances are by no means rare of their expenses having been sunk without getting a grain of gold. This may appear a very latitudinarian statement; but, in the absence of any statistics upon the subject, only an opinion can be arrived at by obtaining the experiences of the many, as I have done. One thing, however, is quite certain, that at the gold-fields, as elsewhere, perseverance will always be crowned with success.

For clerks and shopmen the openings are by no means so good as for artisans; on the contrary, they are becoming a complete drag on the labour market. There is nothing for them but the mines, bartering, or day labour. As an instance of this, I myself know, because I knew him at home, the son of a most respectable London broker who drives and works his own cart and horse for hire; but he makes £10 a week clear. That's the way to do here. If a young gentleman cannot obtain the position here which he filled at home, let him put his shoulder manfully to the wheel, and push along at any mortal thing; and, my life on it, he will succeed, for he is just the man for the colonies.

As to the hardness of the work at the diggings, it is just as the man thinks it. I have questioned many on this point. Some say that they would not endure again what they went through at the diggings for all the gold in Victoria. Others, again, say—"Oh! it's nothing; take your time, and don't kill yourself." These are the old hands, who have picked up the dust. The former are the men who would fail anywhere—weak men, who are always asking other people where they should sink their claim, instead of consulting their own judgment and trusting to their sinews. In fair play, I should ob-

serve though, that associations have something to do with their bad luck. Persons accustomed to cleanly and decent occupations, such as clerks, are soon disgusted—not with the work altogether, but with the degrading position in which they imagine themselves to stand, covered with slush and dirt from head to foot, &c., and without luck to sustain their sickened sensibilities.

The *Gateshead Observer* prints part of a private letter from an emigrant from Tyneside, an artist, from Melbourne, under date November 7, saying:—

Our digging excursion was a complete failure. But in that we are not singular; for out of the hundreds that came out in the same ship with us, there are only a dozen left at the diggings. In fact, if there are not some new gold-fields found out shortly, the thousands that are pouring into Melbourne will be almost in a state of starvation. There are, however, some lucky ones amongst those who can endure hard work. None of the passengers that came out with W. C. have gone to the diggings, except the two K—s. In Melbourne everything is dear; and the rates of all sorts of labour are coming down, except for house carpenters. The best shops are letting for £1,000 a-year, and the bare rent of a cottage of three rooms is now £200 a-year.

The Chinese immigrants appear to serve the Australians with the principal of their food for laughter. We read in one place that two Chinamen, who had been in the bush, and found some soldiers' clothes rammed into the hollow of a gum-tree, came into Melbourne conceitedly and ridiculously attired in the scarlet coats and bear-skin caps of the grenadiers.—On Monday, December the 27th, six "ill-favoured Chinamen," Opui, Bin, Cho, Yay, Pin, and Obbloo, were charged with having created a riot in Sydney on the previous day, just as the people were pouring out of the churches. They were fighting with crow-bars, and hoe and axe handles. Inspector Singleton captured the whole of them with as much ease as Inspector Tranter suppressed the Irish rebellion. But an unexpected difficulty arose at the police-office. Six had been apprehended, but seven stood up before the magistrate; and it surpassed the wit of the police, or anybody else, to distinguish the innocent Celestial from the sinners! So they were all remanded.

The Governor's despatches disclose a very interesting fact, not previously remarked upon—namely, that the natives are now often employed in the tending and shearing of sheep, and that they can be safely trusted with flocks and herds; in fact, that to them we owe the last importation of wool. Yet these men had been hitherto reckoned the last of mankind, ranking little above animals in capacity.

Perhaps the completest picture of Australian life yet sketched upon a single sheet of letter-paper is that contained in "a private letter," from which the *Times* has copiously extracted. The writer started from Melbourne, Oct. the 16th, with four carts, seven horses, and a party of nineteen diggers; to which himself and two friends contributed "a horse for a leader." Here is his description of a night encampment en route:—

We camped just before sundown, a little off the road. Our first job was to tether the horses to some neighbouring trees, then light a roaring fire and put our kettles on for tea, and then pitch our tents for the night all round, with the carts and valuables in the centre. Three were chosen to keep watch and look after the horses, each watchman being provided with a revolver and a double-barrelled gun. We were determined not to lose our horses if we could help it; we should have been crippled at once, and horse-stealing on the road to the diggings, and near Melbourne, is carried on to an alarming extent.

Sleeping on the grass is not pleasant; the ground is very hard, and sometimes one feels damp, but we soon got used to it, and have not taken the slightest harm. Before sunrise—Oh, how cold it was!—we were stirring, and having made a hurried breakfast started again; it was a lovely morning, and Sunday, perhaps the least Sunday-like day I ever spent. We started cold and bespattered with mud; all washing and hairbrushing seemed quite out of the question. I may say here, once for all, that personal appearance is nowhere so neglected as on the road and at the diggings. We have no conveniences whatever for keeping ourselves tidy, the work would spoil any clothes, and we are our own washerwomen. Our start was not of a long duration, for we had scarcely gone a quarter of a mile over a stony track, when one of the tires of the cart wheel came off broken, and we were "flummoxed;" we tried to mend it with some iron hoops; no go. However, we found a humane farmer in the vicinity who had a good strong spring cart, and, for the consideration of £40 and the old cart, he let us have it, and so we started again, after a delay of three hours. We made fifteen miles that day, and camped on the plains near Kinlochue—a dreary spot. It came on to blow during the night, and from the canvass the side ropes got loose, and our tent was nearly collapsed. How the wind roared over the plains—and so cold! I got up to tighten the tent ropes, and was challenged by the watch, who couldn't imagine what white figure it was in the dark hovering round the tent. His surprise was soon changed to shouts of laughter when he found me coolly making the tent secure, with the very lightest possible dress on, accompanied by jack-boots, in a perfect hurricane of wind. The next day we camped within a mile of Kilmore, forty-five miles from Melbourne. Going through Kilmore, one of our carts overturned and spoilt its axle; it had to stay behind for repairs, and for that little job they only charged £15. That cart did not rejoin us until we arrived at the diggings. From Kilmore we made long stages, as the roads were very good and dry. From Kilmore onwards the country is one superb forest, most beautiful in parts, but no signs of civilization, and the road simply a beaten track through the wood. There are two or three inns, certainly, at great distances apart, with perhaps a smithy adjoining, with townships planned, but the towns don't exist yet, and it seems one endless forest.

Just a month after their arrival at the Ovens his two friends deserted, worn out in heart and limb; but the writer persevered; and on the 1st December he writes,—

What myriads of people are arriving in the colony, to



be case! What they'll do, or where they'll get to, Heaven knows! Australia will soon play a prominent part in the world. The diggers, a new aristocracy, matter "independence." The other day, here, some diggers refused to pay their license fees for certain reasons. The Commissioner sent his constables to apprehend them; the armed police were hooted and laughed off the ground; the Commissioner himself got similarly treated, with the addition of sticks and stones. I was close by him when a stone nearly struck him off his horse. The military are sent for, but it will still be a farce; such scenes occur too frequently not to be significant.

It's a great mistake for "London young men" to come out to dig, if they have employment at all. They can't stand the discomfort and fatigue. Our party of "gentlemen diggers" is sadly broken up already. We have two military men, a captain, and a lieutenant, an Admiralty clerk, two barristers, an unripe surgeon, a civil engineer, two sons of an Indian magistrate, &c. Many of these men have strange histories attaching to them, for the most part little creditable. Our lieutenant, whose only relic of his former profession is a large blue military cloak lined with scarlet lining, curses the life at the diggings most heartily, but he has no money and can't escape it. He was well known at the West-end, and ran a career of extravagance which is so common; he sold out, and his friends shipped him off here; now he lights fires, cooks dampers, and washes up greasy tin plates, &c., for his "mates," two of whom are common working men, but they have more bone and sinew, and so are "better men." One of our barristers may be seen in corduroys, up to his knees in mud, bespattered all over, and working like a hedger and ditcher.

The process of getting the gold is very simple, but a quantity is thrown away and wasted from the present laborious method of working, it taking too long a time to wash stuff below a certain richness, as so small a quantity of earth can be dissolved and passed through the cradle in one day.

Certainly the diggings is the Dorado of the labouring man. None can fail to earn £1 sterling a day; they can't help it with the most ordinary perseverance. Gentlemen diggers are not satisfied to work hard for that sum; they aim at making a great haul—abandon such poor stuff as will only yield an ounce a day between three—work upon speculation—get disgusted, and away they go. The diggings is not the place for such men.

I must conclude my letter now, to post it to-day. I am happy to tell you that since I began this (which I write by snatches at sunrise, just before breakfast) I, with a companion, bottomed a hole yesterday evening, and found pretty good washing-stuff, which will turn out an ounce a day between two, perhaps more. There is encouragement and excitement in digging, for you don't know from day to day what you may earn.

This gallant young gentleman's predication of Australia's future is confirmed by more serious symptoms than police-rows at the diggings. We have extracted from the colonial papers some striking illustrations of this, but our space cries, "Hold, enough!"

**AN EMIGRANT SHIP ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.**—At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning a large Dutch vessel, called the "Febro," struck on the Goodwin Sands. Signal guns were fired; and, it being ascertained that she had 300 emigrants on board, the Deal boatmen and others put off in their luggers to render assistance and save the passengers. On nearing the vessel it was found that the sea was making a clear breach over her; and, a line being got out, the women and children were dragged on board the luggers, and subsequently the men. Some of the latter, however, in their eagerness to escape, fell overboard, and were carried away by the sea, six unfortunately perishing. The remainder, however, were safely landed at Deal, where they received the most hospitable attention. In order to save the ship, the private effects of the poor emigrants have been nearly all sacrificed.

**ABDUCTION EXTRAORDINARY.**—The *Worcestershire Chronicle* has an extraordinary story of the abduction of a young farmer in that county, named Davis, an obstinate bachelor, but possessed of considerable property, by the friends of a Mrs. Dobney, the widow of a dancing-master, who had, or was said to have, "fallen in love" with the unwilling agriculturist. The young man is said to be rather weak of intellect. While at Worcester market, on Saturday, a messenger came with a fly, saying that Mr. Davis's housekeeper was very ill. That gentleman jumped into the vehicle, and was driven to the widow's residence, when her son told him he must either marry the widow or go to the madhouse. Davis replied that they might take him to the madhouse as soon as he pleased, as he should fare there as well as the rest. Upon this, a man named Wilson placed upon the table a pistol, a bludgeon, and a pair of handcuffs, observing, as he did so, that he must "do his duty." After remaining in the house between two and three hours, Davis was reconducted to the fly by the same persons, and driven to the New Inn, Ombersley-road, about two miles from Worcester, when the trio alighted, and the fly was sent home. They had tea and supper at the New Inn, during which time Wilson and Dobney continued the conversation as to the marriage with Mrs. Dobney on the following morning, she having procured a certificate. Davis was then escorted up-stairs into a double-bedded room, Davis lying in one bed and his captors in the other. Davis, in great trepidation, called out several times that he would not be married to her for all the world, and requested as a more pleasant alternative, that he might be taken to the madhouse at once, and "the night was passed amidst sobs, cries, entreaties, and remonstrances." Meanwhile the old housekeeper missing her master, had roused the police, who traced him out, and on Sunday morning an inspector, with a tradesman from Worcester, was in readiness to rescue Davis as soon as his prison should be opened. When this was done the poor fellow bellowed lustily at his deliverance, Dobney coolly observing that he had treated Davis well. He was then taken home.

## RESULTS OF EMIGRATION.

The Liverpool railway-porters in the goods-department of the East Lancashire, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the North-Western Railways, have obtained an improved rate of pay by "striking." The companies at first resisted the movement, but were soon obliged to give in. The North-Western men were the last to strike: they left work on Monday, in last week, and on Wednesday their demands were granted; the mercantile community having been greatly alarmed by a prospect of the detention of their ships. The Company, however, instantly advertised for five hundred men at the old rate. Considering this a breach of faith, the men again struck: whereupon the company posted a notice that the men had thus forfeited their pay, had violated their contract, and were liable to imprisonment. The men replied by holding a meeting, reiterating their demands. Meanwhile, the breaksmen employed at the tunnels also struck, demanding pay for Sunday work and clothes. Fifty new men had been taken on, and the old hands demanded their dismissal. At present the Company resist this demand, but seem disposed to accede to the others. This took place on Thursday; and on the same day the porters of the East Lancashire and Yorkshire again struck for fewer hours. On Saturday morning an adjourned meeting of the railway porters, who had struck for wages, was held at the King's Dock, Liverpool. About 1,000 persons were present. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the managers (Mr. Poole and Mr. Cochrane), who waited upon those gentlemen, and, after an absence of about two hours, returned, and stated in effect that Mr. Poole had acceded to the returning of the porters to work for the present on the terms they demanded, but that he had no power to guarantee that the arrangement should be permanent; but he should do all in his power with the directors to secure it so, and that he should not take on any new hands in the interim between the present time and the final adjustment with the directors. Although one of their terms was, that the works should close at seven p.m., they (the porters) consented to work overtime for some days, until the tunnels should be cleared; and, on the other hand, the managers agreed to pay the wages as if they had not been absent. The motion to go to work at one o'clock was unanimously agreed upon.

The carpenters of Reading demand an increase of 3s. a week in their wages; it is believed the masters will avoid the inconvenience of a "strike" by assenting, some of them admitting the justness of the claim. The labourers on Mr. Crawshaw's estate, Caversham Park, have struck for 12s. a week in lieu of 10s. When food was very cheap, Mr. Crawshaw reduced the men's wages from 12s. to 10s.; provisions are now dearer, and the labourers reasonably ask for their former pay.

At Swindon, and some other places in Wiltshire, it is believed that the quota of volunteers for the militia will not be forthcoming; the demand for labour exceeding the supply, especially at Swindon, where the Great-Western Railway Company have not only secured many additional hands at high wages, but are ready to employ 300 more.

On Saturday last, about fifty wheelers at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, received an increase of pay, from 21s. to 24s. 6d., and from 24s. 6d. to 28s. per week.—*Kentish Mercury*.

The house carpenters and joiners of Plymouth and the neighbourhood have resolved upon asking their employers for an increase of wages to the extent of 6d. a day.

**THE INDIAN QUESTION.**—At a Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, on Wednesday, Mr. Lewin submitted a motion, to the effect that the Court of Directors should withhold their support, given by advertisement, from the outgoing directors. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sergeant Gaslee, but was not much discussed on its merits. Finally, after a debate, in which Sir James Weir Hogg defended the proprietors and the directors, declaring that there was no corrupt practices in the distribution of patronage, and that Government did not send out despatches without the knowledge of the Court of Directors,—the motion was negatived, five hands only being held up for the affirmative.

**SUICIDE BY A LADY.**—Miss Elizabeth Barron, aged forty-seven, of independent property, residing in Orchard-road, Hackney, has committed suicide by hanging, under the following circumstances, as narrated by her sister before a coroner's jury:—"She was single, and had been rather depressed for some time past. Witness could not account for her low state of mind, as she was very religious, and never threatened to commit any violence. On Sunday evening last the deceased and witness returned from chapel, and after they had sat together in conversation, the deceased wished to sleep with witness, which was unusual. They subsequently retired to rest, and, on the following morning (Monday) witness arose at seven o'clock, leaving the deceased asleep; but, some time afterwards, when witness returned to call her for breakfast, she discovered the deceased suspended by a piece of rope to the iron rail of the bedstead. Deceased was in her night-dress, and witness ran out for assistance, when a Mrs. Snow and one of the servants cut the deceased down, but they said she was dead. The deceased was in the habit of reading a great deal, and was to have been married on Good Friday to a gentleman of fortune residing at Islington. They had parted on the last meeting in a very friendly manner, and were always on the most amicable terms." Verdict—"Temporary insanity."

## Ireland.

**MR. LUCAS AND THE GOVERNMENT.**—The hon. member for Meath devotes an article of four columns in length of the *Tablet* of Saturday, to the subject of "Independence and Opposition," for the purpose of enlightening his readers on the policy and conduct of himself and his Irish colleagues in the House of Commons. He professes still to adhere to the doctrine of "Opposition," rejects the principle of "Independence" as an ambiguous and deceptive one, and as incompatible with co-operation; and labours to undermine confidence in the present Government. "I hear it whispered about," says Mr. Lucas, "that the Government after all is not such a bad Government; that it is favourable to us as Catholics; and that on the Land Committee it is doing, and it will do, us a very fair measure of justice. I entreat my readers, in whatever part of Ireland, not to believe a single word of all this miserable trash." He proceeds to tell his readers that on religious questions the principles which he heard from Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, not two months ago, in the House of Commons, were "of the worst and blackest description;" while upon the land question he asserts that "any man who pretends that anything has passed in the Land Committee which gives the Ministers the smallest title to our support, which pledges the Ministers in any way to give us the substance of Sharman Crawford's bill, or an equivalent for that substance, or which gives us a reason to believe that the present Ministry will set at rest or provide a remedy for this mighty and fundamental grievance, pretends that which has no foundation in fact." Mr. Lucas was strongly suspected of coquetting with the Derby party, but he at length fairly throws them overboard.

**THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD.**—Mr. Charles Bianconi, who is at present in Rome, writes to the *Telegraph*, saying that he has found there the heart of Mr. O'Connell in the same condition in which it was deposited by the hands of the Rev. Mr. Miley, the confessor of the great agitator. Nothing has been done with respect to the erection of a monument in Rome to this relic of the deceased, and accordingly Mr. Bianconi, the "alien," declares, that if none others will take upon themselves to accomplish something worthy of the man, he will, at his own expense, raise a monument to perpetuate the memory of Mr. O'Connell in Rome.

**THE IRISH "EXODUS"** continues, and the local papers are full of accounts of the "rush of emigration." The *Galway Packet*, noticing the departure of forty persons from that town on Saturday, states that those who hasten off are "all persons well enough to do in the world." The *Waterford Chronicle* records the farewell of 320 emigrants, some of whom were not very "well to do." One said, when asked why he was leaving—"Sure I must go, when I would get only twopence a day for my labour, and my fill of Indian meal stirabout; and sure I ought to thank God that I had a friend in America to send for me." Most of these emigrants are supplied with funds from relatives in the United States. A Clonmel paper assures us that whole parishes are preparing to leave that part of the country.

Within the last ten days upwards of 150 persons of both sexes left Clonmel upon Bianconi's long cars to Waterford; and when we add to these, if in our power to do so, the numbers which have passed in either their own or hired cars or drays, the amount would be incredible. Such it is, however, and where it will end no one can tell. The number of letters from all parts of the States passing through the Post Office here, and dispersed all over the country, is amazing, and it is calculated that 95 at least out of every 100 contain remittances to pay the passage of either one, two, or even three out of every family. Spring work is very brisk, and better wages are given, and the result is, that from the flight of the people, the scarcity of labourers, and the advance in the labour markets, neither her Majesty's recruiting officer nor the sergeant of the Hon. East India Company, though the latter have lowered the standard, can do business. No idlers, and therefore no recruits.

**QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.**—The President of the Queen's College at Galway has just issued his annual report. Since the opening of the College there have been three sessions, attended by 130 students; of whom 67 were Roman Catholics, 48 Protestants, and 15 Presbyterians. But the President complains of the "want of co-operation" and actual "opposition" of the priesthood. He points out, regretfully, that the "Catholic Dean of Residence, whose duties were solely confined to superintending the spiritual interests of the Catholic students, and affording them religious instruction," and the Vice-President, also a Roman Catholic, who, at the same time, was Professor of History, have been compelled to retire from their posts.

**FATAL USE OF CHLOROFORM.**—During the last four years chloroform has been applied in the University Hospital, in 1,600 instances, with the most beneficial effects; but on Saturday week a young woman brought into the hospital suffering from a delicate and dangerous disease, died from its effects. It was administered by Mr. White, the acting house-surgeon, who applied it on a piece of lint to the mouth and nose. Soon afterwards "deceased talked wildly and threw her arms about. Suddenly a partial relaxation of the limbs took place, and she became insensible and pulseless." A coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "Accidental death," accompanied with the following observations:—"More precaution ought to be used when chloroform is administered, by a person of experience being present during its administration."



## Court, Personal, and Political News.

**THE COURT.**—The Queen and Prince Albert attended early service in the private chapel on Friday, and partook of the sacrament. The Royal charities customary at this season have been distributed as usual. On Thursday, being Maunday Thursday, thirty-four aged men and thirty-four aged women, the number corresponding with her Majesty's years, were relieved at Whitehall Chapel. On Saturday, Prince Albert visited the new model lodging-house at Windsor. On the same day, the Earl of Aberdeen arrived on a visit.

**A CABINET COUNCIL** was held at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, on Saturday afternoon. The Ministers present were the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord J. Russell, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Viscount Palmerston, the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Newcastle, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir James Graham, Sir Charles Wood, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and Sir William Molesworth. The Council sat two hours and a half.

**GOVERNMENT** have begun to cure their own meat for the use of the navy. For four or five weeks past thirty bullocks per week have been slaughtered at the Clarence victualling-yard at Gosport, and the meat salted down. The new Arctic expedition has been supplied with this beef.

**THE "QUEEN VICTORIA" STEAMER.**—Captain Walker has reported to the Committee of Privy Council for Trade the result of his investigation into the loss of the "Queen Victoria" steamer. These are his conclusions:—

1. The "Victoria" was lost through the negligence of the master in not sounding, stopping the engines, or taking proper precautions when the snow-shower came on.
2. The conduct of the mate was to blame. He supposed the master was below, and ought to have known that the danger was imminent, and should have stopped the speed of the vessel.
3. The steamer was well found in all respects, with the exception that the boats were not so placed as to be ready for immediate use.
4. Had there been a fog-bell on the Bailey Light it is probable the accident might have been prevented.
5. The lighthouse was not properly attended to.

**POLLS AT COUNTY ELECTIONS.**—By a recent act of Parliament (16th Victoria, chap. 15) after the 1st of October next polls at county elections are only to continue one day instead of two, and the hours from eight to five o'clock.

**IMMIGRANTS AND LIBERATED AFRICANS.**—A Parliamentary return (obtained by Mr. Moffatt) was printed, showing the number of immigrants and liberated Africans admitted into each of the British West Indian colonies and the Mauritius, as well as the places whence they were introduced, for each year since 1847. In the last four years 27,613 were introduced into the West Indies, and 46,759 to the Mauritius.

**THE LAW OF DIVORCE.**—The Commissioners appointed by her Majesty to inquire into the law of divorce, and more particularly into the mode of obtaining divorces *à vinculo matrimonii*, have just made their first report. It contains, in the first instance, a clear exposition of the existing state of the law on this most important, difficult subject, and concludes with certain general suggestions, which, coming from individuals of such undoubted authority as the Lord Chief Justice, Dr. Lushington, Lord Beaumont, Mr. Walpole, Sir W. P. Wood, and Mr. Bouverie, are sure to command respectful attention. The Commissioners suggest that the distinction between divorce *à mensâ et thoro*, and divorce *à vinculo matrimonii*, should still be maintained—that wilful desertion should either be a ground for divorce *à mensâ et thoro*, or else should entitle the abandoned wife to obtain from her husband a proper maintenance by way of alimony—that a verdict at law and an ecclesiastical sentence should not be considered as preliminary conditions to the obtaining of a divorce—and that a new tribunal, consisting of a vice-chancellor, a common-law judge, and a judge of the ecclesiastical courts, with process, practice, and pleading, conformable to the process, practice, and pleading in the Court of Chancery, as recently improved, should be established for the determination of all matrimonial questions now decided in the Ecclesiastical Courts, with one appeal from the decree of that Court to the House of Lords. By this scheme, it would seem that the suitor will only have to incur the expense of resorting to one tribunal, and that his rights, as far as regarded questions of common and ecclesiastical law, will be efficiently guarded by the presence on the judicial bench of judges representing the three great branches of jurisprudence which prevail in this country. The Commissioners recommend that divorces *à vinculo* shall only be granted at the suit of the husband, and not as a general rule at the suit of the wife, except in cases of aggravated enormity.

**ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.**—Only fifteen public Acts of Parliament have been passed in the present session, which assembled in November, and after a short sitting adjourned to the beginning of last month.

**ELECTION PETITIONS.**—Committees will be appointed on the re-assembling of the House after Easter to inquire into the allegations contained in the petitions against the return of members for the following places:—Dartmouth, Taunton, Leicester, Tynemouth, Cocker mouth, and Athlone. Notices have been given that it is not intended to proceed with the petitions in the following cases:—Tipperary, Knaresborough (defence of return of B. T. Wood), Southampton (return of Mr. Cochrane), Westmeath, and Meath.

The amount of the new copper coinage is to be 500 tons.

## Law, Police, and Assize.

**UNSTAMPED NEWSPAPERS.**—At the Bow-street Police-court, on Thursday, Mr. Henry decided that there was a manifest difference between the *Potteries' Free Press* and the *Athenæum*, *Builder*, and *Racing Times*, which went unstamped. A newspaper liable to stamp duty might be described to be "any paper containing public news, intelligence, or occurrences, which is printed for sale, and published periodically at intervals not exceeding twenty-six days." Such a paper was the *Potteries' Free Press*; and Mr. Truelove, for selling it, must pay the mitigated penalty of £5. The defendant's counsel, Mr. Parry, then said that his client would appeal; and Mr. A. Novello, of Dean-street, Soho, the music publisher, and Mr. James Watson, bookseller, of Queen's Head-passage, City, were accepted as sureties in the sum of £40 each, pending the decision of the Court of Quarter Sessions. At a meeting held on the evening at the National Hall, Holborn, Mr. J. Watson in the chair, it was agreed to form a "Free Press Union" to agitate for the repeal of the newspaper stamp, and until that was accomplished to force the Government officials to prosecute the high as well as the low priced unstamped publications.

**THE ASH FLATS MURDER.**—Three days have been occupied at Stafford in the trial for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn at Ash Flats. The persons accused were Henry Blackburn, a son of the deceased, and Moore and Walsh, labouring Irishmen. Another man, Kirwan, was subsequently arraigned on the Coroner's inquisition, but no evidence was offered against him. The murder was a peculiarly atrocious one. The victims were very old people; they had considerable property; but they lived by themselves in a lone house, in a miserable and dirty state. One morning the place was discovered to be on fire; the flames were extinguished, and then the charred remains of the Blackburns were found. The woman had been strangled by something tied round her throat, and then beaten on the head; this had been done at the foot of the stairs. Previously to this the old man seems to have been butchered in his bed. The wife's corpse was dragged up stairs, and laid across the man's feet. Combustibles were applied—probably resin as well as other matters—and the bedstead set on fire, in the hope that the bodies and the house would be consumed. A pocket-book had been ransacked, showing the motive of the murderers. There was great difficulty in ascertaining the perpetrators. Henry Blackburn's behaviour appeared suspicious; Moore wrote anonymous letters to the Police, implicating Henry Blackburn and his brother Thomas, as well as Walsh and other persons. Moore was detected as the writer; and he then pretended to give more information in writing—fatally for himself, for his statements led to his arrest, and greatly tended to his condemnation. At the trial, the crime was fixed upon Moore and Walsh, and witnesses were called who fully rebutted the evidence that bore strongly against Henry Blackburn. The jury acquitted Blackburn, but found the Irishmen guilty; recommending Walsh to mercy, as not being so bad as Moore, though present at the murder. Amidst cries for mercy and protestations of innocence, the convicts were sentenced to be hanged. Moore repeatedly declared that Walsh "was not in it."

**THE PITCH PLASTER CASE.**—At Norwich Assizes, last week, Samuel Horth was tried for attempting to murder Ann Proudfoot, at Yarmouth, by placing a pitch-plaster over her mouth and nose. The particulars of the case were mentioned at the time. Horth not only placed the plaster over the woman's face, but when she tore it away he savagely beat her, crushing in her front teeth. The jury, however, did not find him guilty of the murderous intent, but only of the assault in placing the plaster over the face. Sentence, eighteen months' imprisonment.

**DECEITFUL AN INSURANCE COMPANY.**—William Jarvis, a watchmaker, only eighteen years of age, was convicted of setting fire to his shop, with intent to defraud an insurance-office in which he had recently insured for an excessive amount. The fire was discovered before it got much head; combustibles had been arranged in many places, and a candle left so that it would burn down and set fire to some sticks and paper. Sentence, ten years' transportation.

**ELECTIONEERING EXPENSES.**—An action for £2,490 6s., electioneering expenses incurred on behalf of Mr. Prinsep, in defending a petition against his return for Harwich in 1847, and subsequently in carrying on a scrutiny, was tried at the Kingston Assizes, on Wednesday. The plaintiff was Mr. Elmslie, the solicitor of Mr. Prinsep. The defendant, Mr. Prinsep himself, had been unseated on the ground that his qualification was not good; he then insisted on a scrutiny, in order that Mr. Wigram Crawford, his opponent, should not obtain the seat. In this he was successful; the election was declared void. The issue did not go to a jury on the merits, but by consent a verdict was returned for Mr. Elmslie, on the understanding that the question of Mr. Prinsep's liability should be tried, and the bill of costs submitted to arbitration.

**THE AUTHOR'S RIGHTS.**—At Kingston Assizes on Thursday, the Rev. Mr. Metcalf, of Oxford, recovered the sum of £200 from Mr. Parker, the publisher, due for the translation of "Bühn's History of Roman Literature." Mr. Parker, it appeared, kept the manuscript for nineteen months, and then returned it as having been effected in a careless and hasty manner.

**CONVICTION FOR NEGLECT OF RAILWAY DUTY.**—The High Court of Justiciary met at Edinburgh on Thursday last for the trial of the officials of the North

British Railway, implicated in the collision that took place at Portobello, on the 8th of October last. The jury found Wilson, the station-master, guilty of culpable neglect of duty in not clearing the station, and M'Donald, the engine-driver, also guilty, in not removing his engine and train from the line, with this extenuation, that he was under the impression that he should attend to the orders of the guard. Sentence was delayed till next day. On Friday, William Lyall, superintendent of the goods department, Edinburgh, and Alex Ramsay, foreman porter, and acting as day pilot-guard, were charged with culpable homicide in connexion with the same accident. The charge against Lyall was withdrawn, and he was accordingly acquitted. The jury found the case against Ramsay not proven. Wilson and M'Donald were then placed at the bar for sentence, and were awarded—Wilson eighteen months, and M'Donald four months' imprisonment. Throughout the trials the counsel on both sides, and especially the court, animadverted strongly on the laxity on the part of the servants of the company that was countenanced by their superior officers, and which led to such danger to the public. The Lord Justice Clerk remarked that the disclosures that had been made, made it pretty evident that on a similar case occurring it would be the manager or the directors, and not the inferior servants of the company, that would be held responsible, should this laxity be allowed to continue.

## AN INTERESTING SCENE.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Edward Thomas (a member of the Society of Friends) had another group of basket and fish-women to tea at the Tailors' Hall, Broad-street. Tickets were issued for 200, and about 190 attended. They were for the most part cleanly attired, and their behaviour during tea was most exemplary. Having partaken of a hearty meal, provided for them by Mr. Langridge, of Wine-street, at the expense of their kind-hearted entertainer, Mr. Thomas, the tables were cleared, and Mr. H. Kingdon, city missionary, read a short psalm.

Mr. Thomas then briefly addressed to them a few words of advice and exhortation. He told them the object of those meetings was to let them see that there were some who cared for them, and who were anxious to improve their social condition. He was pleased to think that an improvement had taken place amongst them, and that bad and abusive language did not prevail to so great an extent as formerly. He hoped this improvement would continue, and that all present would endeavour to abstain from the use of such language. From inquiries he had made, he was sorry to find that many of them were detained in the street till twelve o'clock or later on Saturday evenings. He should be glad if anything could be done to prevent this, as it necessarily entrenched upon the sanctity of the Sabbath. But there was another habit which prevailed amongst them, and which entailed upon them a good deal of misery. He feared that many of them, after labouring hard all the day, were in the habit of spending their scanty earnings in the public-house, by which means there was a great waste of money, which ought to be applied to better and more profitable purposes. It would be much better for them to keep away from the public-house, and apply the money spent there to endeavouring to create happier and more comfortable firesides. It was a mistaken notion on their parts to suppose that strong drink could add to their happiness; they would find themselves much better without it, and the money thus saved could be expended in the purchase of many comforts and necessities of life, to which, he was sorry to say, many of them were almost entire strangers. He should feel deeply gratified, and amply compensated for any trouble he might have taken, if these meetings tended in any way to promote their social comforts, and prepare them, not only for the present life, but also for that which was to come.

Mrs. Lloyd, of Birmingham, next addressed them. She said she was a stranger to the town, and, consequently, a stranger to them; but, nevertheless, she felt in her breast a love towards every human being, and she earnestly desired the salvation of all. She had been much gratified in observing the kind manner in which they had been provided with a comfortable meal, and also with their behaviour during its continuance; but she would remind them, that the chief end of every one should be the salvation of the never-dying soul. They had all, no doubt, heard there was a world beyond the grave, to which they were hastening, and for which she would urge them to prepare. Mrs. Lloyd dwelt for some time upon this topic, exhorting her hearers to endeavour, by all means in their power, by the practice of virtue and sobriety, not only to raise their social condition in this life, but so to live as to be prepared for the life beyond the grave.

During the short addresses both of Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Lloyd the greatest order and decorum prevailed; there was an utter absence of anything like levity or trifling, and the eyes of several were suffused with tears.

Mr. George Houlson, with the assistance of Mr. Cary, then showed, by means of a magic lantern, a series of dissolving panoramic views, belonging to Mr. Thomas. The views included sketches taken during tours through England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Europe, America, and various other parts of the world. The poor women appeared to be highly gratified at, and exceedingly thankful for, the entertainment provided for them, and at its close votes of thanks were unanimously passed to Mr. Thomas, the exhibitors, and Mrs. Lloyd, after which the meeting separated in the most quiet and orderly manner.—*Bristol Gazette*.

EDINBURGH is projecting a Great Industrial Exhibition, to be held in that city next year.



**NORWICH.**—On Tuesday last, a tea meeting (in connexion with the special religious services for the working classes recently held in this city) took place in St. Andrew's Hall, when about 800 were present, a large proportion of whom consisted of the industrial classes of society. Mr. Tillett having taken the chair, delivered an energetic address, enforcing upon the audience the claims which Christianity had upon them, to which, he said, they owed all their present privileges, and without which they could not raise themselves in the scale of society. Mr. Wood and Mr. F. Pigg followed in effective speeches. Mr. George Lynes and Mr. C. J. Bunting (working men) bore testimony to the fact that the indifference manifested by the masses to Christianity did not consist in their hatred to Christianity itself, but to the embodiments of it. After addresses by Messrs. Edwards, Smith, and Livock, a show of hands was taken as to the desirability of resuming the services as soon as arrangements could be made, when the audience unanimously answered in the affirmative. After a concluding address from the Chairman, the meeting (which was highly enthusiastic) separated.

**THE CONVICT SPARKES.**—A most unusual mode has been adopted with respect to this convicted murderer. Notice has been given in five of the churches at Exeter that divine service will be performed every day until the execution, and that the churches will be opened half an hour before and half an hour after the service, that persons may at the altar offer up their prayers for the salvation of the unhappy convict, and a manual of prayers has been printed and circulated for that purpose. Notice has also been given that service will be performed at the hour of the execution. These matters have caused a very great sensation throughout the city of Exeter.

### Postscript.

Wednesday, March 30.

### THE LONDON DEPUTATION AND THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

PARIS, MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The Emperor received this morning the deputation of London merchants charged to express the desire of their fellow-citizens for continued friendship with France. The reception took place at the Tuilleries, in the presence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and two of his colleagues. Sir James Duke introduced the members of the deputation, Messrs. Masterman, Glyn, Barclay, S. Gurney, Dent, W. Gladstone, Powles, and Sir Edward N. Buxton, Bart.

Sir James, previous to presenting the numerously-signed document with which he was charged, addressed the Emperor in the following terms:—

Sire,—We have the honour and the gratification to appear before your Majesty, for the purpose of presenting to your Majesty, and to the French nation, a declaration from the commercial community of the metropolis of the British Empire, embodying the sentiments of amity and respect by which they are animated towards their brethren of France.

The circumstances which have called forth this declaration being fully stated in the declaration itself, bearing the signatures of upwards of 4,000 of the merchants, bankers, and traders of London, we have only to add the expression of our conviction that this document conveys at the same time a faithful representation of the feelings of the people of England at large.

In conclusion, Sire, we beg to express to your Imperial Majesty our fervent hope that, under your reign, France and England may be always united in a friendly and mutually beneficial intercourse, and that from the friendship of these two great nations, results may ensue favourable to the peace of the world, and the happiness of mankind.

Sir James then read the following address:—

We, the undersigned merchants, bankers, traders, and others, of London, feel ourselves called upon at this time publicly to express the concern with which we learn, through various channels of information, that an impression exists in the minds of the people of France that feelings of an unfriendly character are entertained towards them by the people of England.

We think it right emphatically to declare, that we believe no such feelings exist on the part of the English people towards the people of France. We believe the welfare of both nations to be closely interwoven, as well in a mutually advantageous and commercial intercourse, as in a common participation in all the improvements of art and science.

Rejoicing in the reflection, that nearly forty years have passed since the final cessation of hostilities between France and England, we record our conviction, that European wars should be remembered only to be deplored, for the sacrifice of life and treasure with which they were attended—the hindrances they interposed to all useful enterprise and social advancement—the angry and unchristian feelings which they provoked in their progress—and the heavy financial burdens which they left behind them at their close—considerations which supply the most powerful motives to every individual in the European community, to avoid and to oppose, by every means in his power, whatever may tend to cause the recurrence of such evils.

We desire to remark, that if in that expression of opinion on public questions which the press of this country is accustomed to exercise, it is found occasionally to speak with apparent harshness of the Government or the institutions of other states, the same is not to be understood in a spirit of national hostility, or as desiring to give offence. We feel that with the internal policy or mode of government which the French nation may think good to adopt for itself, it is not for British subjects to interfere, further than heartily to desire that it may result in peace and happiness to all interested therein.

¶ We conclude this declaration, by proclaiming our earnest desire for the long continuance of cordiality and goodwill between Frenchmen and Englishmen—our determination to do all in our power to uphold the same—and our fervent hope, that the inhabitants of both nations may, in future, only vie with each other in cultivating the arts of peace, and in extending the sources of social improvement, for their common benefit.

His Majesty thus replied in the English language:—

Gentlemen,—I am extremely touched by this manifestation. It confirms me in the confidence with which the good sense of the English nation has always inspired me. During the long stay I made in England, I admired the liberty she enjoys—thanks to the perfection of her institutions. Nevertheless, at one period last year, I feared that public opinion was misled with regard to the true state of France, and her sentiments towards Great Britain. But the good faith of a great people cannot be long deceived, and the step which you now take is a striking proof of this.

Ever since I have held power, my efforts have constantly tended to develop the prosperity of France. I know her interests. They are not different from those of all other civilized nations. Like you, I desire peace; and to make it sure, I wish, like you, to draw closer the bonds which unite our two countries.

The deputation then retired. Its members speak highly of the courtesy and good-will with which they have been received in Paris. To-morrow they are to dine with the Emperor in the private apartments of the Empress at the Tuilleries.—*Daily News.*

[The "Declaration" in question appeared as an advertisement in the *Times* and *Daily News* of yesterday, with the whole of the names attached. It occupies a page and a column of the leading journal. It comprises the names of many M.P.'s, and of the heads of some of the first bankers and commercial firms of the metropolis.]

### TERMINATION OF THE KAFIR WAR.

By the steamer "Calcutta," which arrived at Plymouth yesterday, advices have been received from the Cape of Good Hope to February 24. It is hoped that the Kafir war is terminated.

Since the return of the Governor from Basuta land all had remained quiet in that quarter. His Excellency had closed accounts with Moshesh without leaving any claim or balance as the germ of future litigation.

General Cathcart was making preparations for holding the Amatolas as a settlement, with military posts in strong positions, within the distance of a mile, besides offering to resident settlers allotments of arable ground on the condition of residence and readiness to act with the military for the general defence. This involves the exclusion of natives and Kafirs, and the maintenance of a considerable and watchful force among the mountains.

Sandilli had abandoned his hopeless contest with the British power, and, agreeably to the requirements of the Governor, had retired from Caffraria. He had announced this fact, acknowledged his defeat, and signified his submission. By the last advices he was beyond the Kei, together with Macomo, Anta, and Tola, so that the Kafir war to all appearance was closed. The Governor, on February 14, proclaimed that "Peace and amity" had been restored between her Majesty and her faithful friend Kreli, who on his part promises to be true and faithful to all his engagements, and to regard the rivers Indwe and Kei as the boundary between her Majesty's territories and his own. Reductions in the various forces hitherto engaged in the war were immediately to take place.

The "Great Britain" screw-steamer started from the Cape four days before the "Calcutta," and is consequently to be expected every hour. It was understood that upon leaving Melbourne the "Great Britain" would have £700,000 on board, and that this would probably be increased by subsequent shipments from Adelaide.

### THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The following telegraphic news has been received via Trieste:—"Ambassadors from Ava, accompanied by two missionaries, had reached General Godwin's camp. The Emperor of Ava was besieged in a small fort by his younger brother, who had the whole army on his side; he was sure of reducing the fort, and desired peace with the British on any terms.

"In consequence of orders received from Ava, the Burmese troops had evacuated the province of Pegu, and Gen. Steel had occupied all the strong positions in the district.

"The province of Bassein had been cleared of the enemy by Captains Fytch and Rennie, but an expedition sent against a robber chief, near Donabew, had been repulsed, with a loss of two guns and eighty-eight killed and wounded. Amongst the officers killed were Captain Loch and Lieut. Kennedy, R.N., and Captain Pryce, 67th Bengal Native Infantry. Among the severely wounded were Lieut. Bushnell, R.N., and Messrs. Hinde and Wilson, mates of the "Winchester."

"Trade was brisk at Calcutta and Bombay.

"The rebellion in China was growing more and more serious every day."

### THE FRENCH BUDGET FOR 1854.

The project of law of the Budget for 1854 is now published, and fills not less than 777 printed pages. The anticipated augmentation of revenue is 69,000,000 francs, and this estimated amount is founded on the increase of the population, a renewed activity in commercial affairs, and a progressive augmentation in certain imposts. The Council of State has greatly reduced the credits. The Ministry demanded about 56,000,000f. more than in 1853. The Council of State has only accorded 34,000,000f., of which 8,000,000f. is applicable to the department of the Interior, and

17,000,000f. to that of Public Works. The chapter of the Budget entitled "Expenses of Public Security" is increased by about 800,000f. The reduction in the War Estimates is about 19,000,000f. The effective force of the army as regulated by the Budget of 1853 was 408,450 men and 86,442 horses; in 1854 the effective will be 358,518 men and 83,348 horses. The Navy Estimates, increased by 1,700,000f., are preceded by the note which states that the augmentation arises from Colonial demand, chiefly Guiana, and the continuance of the works of Gustianian. "The armaments are calculated, as in 1853, at 168 ships, of which 130 were for sea, and 38 *en commission de port*; with a total effective of 24,624 men. In this amount of 168 vessels, figure as to be armed eight vessels, and which number cannot be augmented but by means of savings realized in other parts of the Budget, and without any new charge for the Treasury."

In a word, (says the *Times* correspondent), the estimates, receipts, and expenditure appear much more favourable than when they were presented to the Council of State. But in order that the surplus of receipts be a reality, the maintenance of peace is indispensable; and it may be said that the present Budget is to a certain extent a guarantee of peace.

**ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.**—In addition to the above there are several interesting items of foreign news. M. De la Cour, the French Ambassador to Constantinople, left Marseilles on the 27th. On the 24th the English fleet was still at Malta. From Piedmont the news is important. The Austrian Cabinet has formally replied to the note of Count Revel, the Sardinian Ambassador, on the subject of the sequestration of the property of certain Lombards who have been naturalized in Piedmont. This reply has failed to satisfy the Sardinian Government. M. de Cavour has accordingly sent Colonel Actis to Vienna. The Colonel is the bearer of fresh instructions to Count Revel. In these instructions provision is made in case the Count shall have left Vienna. Two Hungarian refugees, Colonel Thur and Lieutenant Waxler, have been expelled from Piedmont.—Another unfavourable piece of news is an attempted *coup-de-main* by some disaffected peasants under Romish influence in the Canton of Ticino. Influenced by the interested misrepresentations of their clergy, and as stated in the report of Colonel Bourgeois, well supplied with money and with weapons for the attack, some hundreds of the inhabitants of the Val Colla secretly made their way to Lugano, and, all at once, assembled on the principal piazza of the little capital of Fribourg. Fortunately the civic guards ran to arms, prevented the insurrection, and arrested fifteen of the leaders. The troops at Lugano have been reinforced, and the military have occupied the entrance of the valley. It is believed that the Austrian police are at the bottom of the affair.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Aberbaiden Brecon and the neighbourhood, on Sunday night.—"It was preceded (says a correspondent of the *Times*), by a rumbling sound from the south-east, like the rolling of a heavy carriage on the road (for which I mistook it), and after the shock the same sound rolled away to the north-west. Its effect was as though a violent blow had been dealt against the outside wall of the room on the southern side, which seemed to heel over inwards, and the chair I was sitting on rolled. It was felt by every member of our family in their rooms, and also generally experienced up and down the vale of Uak. A tollkeeper near Abergavenny assured me that his bed was first raised, and then rocked with such force that he thought his cottage would have fallen. Near the Sugarloaf a reverberating rumble was heard echoing among the hills."

**TESTIMONIAL TO SIR GEORGE GREY.**—A remarkable demonstration of the attachment of workingmen in the North to Liberal principles has just been made, in the form of a dinner and testimonial to Sir G. Grey. The entertainment took place on Monday afternoon in the market-place of Alnwick. From fifteen hundred to two thousand persons were present, the price of the tickets having been fixed at three shillings, and the juice of the grape being excluded from the feast. The loyal and personal toasts were responded to, however, with great enthusiasm. A splendid silver candelabrum and salver, purchased by subscriptions from about 13,000 of the working classes, was then formally presented to Sir George Grey by Mr. Young, of Bedlington Ironworks. On the candelabrum were represented figures of Industry, illustrative of the productive interests of the county—the village blacksmith, the agricultural labourer, and the miner. Sir George, in responding, accepted this splendid gift as a proof of attachment to Free-trade and Liberal principles, rather than as the reward of personal services. The company were subsequently addressed by Lords Grey, Carlisle, and Pannure.

**PEACE MEETING.**—NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.—A meeting was held in the Queen's Rooms in this town, on the 28th inst., at which Henry Vincent attended as a deputation from the Peace Congress Committee, and delivered an address in furtherance of the views recently advanced at Manchester. The spacious rooms were crowded to excess, and the sentiments of the talented lecturer were responded to with enthusiasm.

### CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, March 30.

We have a good supply of Foreign Wheat and fresh Oats this week, but not much of other grain; the demand for all articles steady, at fully Monday's rates.

Arrivals.—Wheat—English, 600 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 18,510 qrs. Barley—English, 310 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, — qrs. Oats—English, 1,360 qrs.; Irish, 6,150 qrs.; Foreign, — qrs. Flour—English, 620 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 500 casks, 4,010 barrels.



## TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 5s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a *Post-office order*, or reference for payment in London.

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The Terms of Subscription are (*payment in advance*) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

All communications RELATING TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE PAPER, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, at the Publishing Office, 69, Fleet-street, London, to whom POST-OFFICE ORDERS should be made payable at the General Post-office.

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, as heretofore.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. B." Monmouthshire.—Mr. Peto is a Dissenter. Mr. Heyworth is, we believe, a liberal Churchman.

"W. Smith."—The bill for amending the General Board of Health has not yet been brought in. He may obtain Parliamentary bills at Hansard's, or through any bookseller.

"John Saberton."—Hookham, New Bond-street, is the publisher of the *New Quarterly*.

"A Welsh Minister."—He was absent, we believe, because not inclined to come.

ERRATUM.—By a typographical error in our last number the Rev. W. Giles was stated to be *ejected*, instead of *elected*, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.

Received for the Destitute in the Isle of Skye:—

Mr. Maasdyk .....	1	0	0
From Two Sundays-school Teachers ...	0	15	0
Friends at Alford .....	0	10	6
A Friend, Wellingboro' .....	0	5	0

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1853.

## SUMMARY.

THE Easter Holidays find us still immersed in the mysteries of the Eastern question—a subject which, for the past fortnight, has absorbed the attention of Courts and Cabinets, journalists and financiers. From amid the hazy atmosphere of diplomacy and rumour, the real facts have begun to emerge, and have, to a great extent, dispersed the clouds that gathered over the horizon of European politics. The Czar has proved himself an astute as well as a despotic sovereign. The threats of his Ambassador, magnified by the correspondents of European journals into a claim for the dismemberment of Turkey, are now reduced to the modest proportions of a demand for the settlement of the dispute relative to the "Holy Places," in which he is anxious to co-operate with France. It appears that M. de Lavalette had obtained from the Porte concessions to the Latin Church at Jerusalem, which infringed upon the real or assumed rights of the Greek Church, of which the Emperor Nicholas is the guardian. Distracted by the conflicting claims of the two great powers, the Sultan succumbed to both. But the firman granted to M. de Lavalette was neutralized by secret orders sent to Jerusalem forbidding its execution, and when the French Minister returned to insist on the execution of its conditions, he brought down on Turkey the embassy of Prince Menschikoff. The difference is rather between France and Russia than between Russia and Turkey, and as both the great powers evince a disposition to settle the question in a pacific spirit, there is no cause for immediate apprehension. The most striking result which comes out of the affair is, the lamentable weakness of Turkey as contrasted with the vigorous attitude of her powerful neighbour. But for the rival and apparently irreconcilable interests of the great powers of Europe in the East, the Ottoman Empire would speedily fall to pieces. At present it is safe, and it is possible that the danger to the peace of Europe arising out of the critical state of Turkey may be averted by a congress of the protecting sovereigns, in which the future position of the Porte may be defined and guaranteed.

Still more in keeping with the spirit of the season is the latest intelligence from France, and from our own remote dependencies. Paris correspondence informs us that a misunderstanding between the two Governments as to their action in the Mediterranean has been cleared up; that the Emperor has replied in honied sentences

to the address from the London merchants; and that the budget for the current year is so constructed as to render it an additional guarantee of peace.—The electric telegraph, anticipating the overland mail, confirms the deposition of the King of Ava by his brother and the army, and announces the formal termination of the Kafir war. It is not a subject of unmixed regret that the disgraceful Burmese campaign has involved the loss, in a single action, of eighty or ninety brave men, including Captain Loch, a naval officer of high promise,—since some such reverse was needed to remind us that even barbarian weakness may inflict humiliating injury upon resistless assailants. The Kafir war has been a long series of such disasters; and it has been so often announced that the last of these had been experienced, that we mistrust even the proclamation of peace. Sure we are, that the only sufficient pledge of its maintenance will be, the abandonment of the useless territory it has cost millions of pounds and hundreds of lives to acquire.

Easter at home might be contemplated in an edifying variety of lights. Roughly classified, the domestic topics of the week may be ranged under the headings—political, social, and religious.

On Wednesday last, the burgesses of Blackburn proceeded to the election of a representative in the room of Mr. Eccles, unseated for bribery. The candidates were agreed on the one question of special interest to the electors—that of short-time laws; and both were backed by local connexions. The nomination was a scene of tumult—the poll was a prolonged riot—the declaration of a majority for the Liberal candidate (Mr. Fielden) did not restore peace, even with the aid of military patrols—on Saturday fighting was renewed—and up to the last accounts, the town had to be guarded by special constables and soldiers from the assaults of native and auxiliary ruffians.—Huddersfield petitions for inquiry, and resolves to supply the place of Mr. Stansfield by a more decided Liberal; and we are glad to hear that Lord Goderich is likely to be the chosen man.—On Monday, the Lord Mayor banquetted, according to annual usage, her Majesty's Ministers and other distinguished guests in the Egyptian Hall. Sir James Graham entertained the company with a whoop of defiance to enemies not specified; Lord Aberdeen was as pacific as his colleague was bellicose; and Mr. Gladstone's deprecatory platitudes were cheered just as were last year Mr. Disraeli's more dashing if equally indefinite pleonasm.

The Irish Exodus maintains its "march upon the ocean wave," as if no Celtic hoof were to be left between the hills which once rang with the cry, "Ireland for the Irish!" In every part of our own island, men are preparing to follow the hundreds of thousands that have streamed across the seas, or to occupy with advantage the standing-room vacated. In Lancashire, short time is the rule, no less because workers *will* have leisure, than that markets *will* become overstocked—in Liverpool and Southampton, railway operatives and labourers strike for higher wages, and get them—at Plymouth, Woolwich, and Reading, artificers do likewise, with like success—in Wiltshire, the very peasants dare to ask for twelve shillings a week. It is found, for the first time within the memory of this generation, that, as the prices of general commodities go up, the price of labour does not go down. Better still, the pressure of circumstances is teaching the lesson so slowly enforced by philanthropic persuasion—that employers owe something more to the employed than their stipulated hire. Now, holidays are given unasked that would have been aforesaid refused to entreaty—clerks are invited to accept enhanced salaries for a term of years—labourers have houses built for their accommodation. The millennium of industry is surely at hand!

But why, then, does the *Times* fill long editorial columns with instances of novel or increasing crime—why its correspondents complain that the newest form of charity is already become a nuisance—why the *Morning Chronicle* lament that even Lenten services make not the slightest impression on the multitudes—and why Dissenting ministers forebode the silent resolve of the masses to spend Sunday as they will? Why, but because with all our physical prosperity and

educational activity, there have been social abysses into which the sunshine of that prosperity scarcely gleams, and moral deserts which this activity can never galvanize into fruitfulness? It must be that the poor have so long festered in wretchedness, that a partial relief finds them incapable of turning it at once to a right use; and that the people have become by custom so alienated from hostile or indifferent churches, that they do not believe in the disinterestedness of the efforts made to reclaim them. Holding this theory of social relations, we rejoice in ameliorative essays such as are recorded this day in our columns of intelligence—the special religious appeals made at Bradford to the industrious classes; the novel and kindly entertainment at Bristol of a tribe who might well deem themselves specially intended by the Divine prescription for the making of a feast.

## PLEA FOR A METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY.

THE City of London, like the Anglo-Indian empire, is subject to an authority which exists only through the culpable complaisance of the superior powers, and despite the complaints of its flagrantly misgoverned constituents. The corporation differs, however, from the Company, in the circumstance that it makes occasional efforts at self-reform, and presents the nucleus of the system by which it is destined to be superseded.

One of these self-reformatory efforts is now being made. The Court of Common Council has appointed a committee to prepare a bill for extending the municipal franchise to ten-pound householders. Suspicion is cast upon the spirit of this movement by the concurrent facts, that one of the metropolitan members is understood to have a measure of radical corporate reform in his pocket, and that the civic authorities have once more experienced humiliating defeat in an attempt to force the "freedom of the City" upon a host of interloping traders. There is, of course, no objection to the proposed reform, as an acknowledgment of imperfection and a step towards amendment; but we must not let slip the opportunity of repeating our demand for a municipality co-extensive with the metropolis—for the incorporation of London town with London city.

Notwithstanding the outcry excited in certain quarters by the semi-authoritative advocacy of this project in the *Times*, we see no serious objection to its execution; while its accomplishment would almost certainly be followed by magnificent results; and the long-continuance of the present state of things is manifestly impossible. It would be easy enough to divide the metropolis into wards, as London Proper is now divided—to create every householder between Kensington and Bow a citizen by virtue of his ratepaying; preserving the distinction between livery and freemen, and applying funds entailed upon the companies to uses in harmony with the donor's intentions—to give each ward a representation in the municipal chambers, and every citizen a vote for the chief magistrate—and lastly, to fuse the local jurisdictions into a general administration for municipal purposes. That the constituency thus created would be of enormous size and widely differing complexions, is undeniable; but we see nothing inconvenient in the one particular, and a positive good in the other. The taking of fifty thousand votes on the choice of a Lord Mayor, would necessitate less than the gentle tumult now occasioned by the assemblage of the livery in their guildhall; and though the aristocratic denizens of May-fair might be shocked at the consciousness of fellow-citizenship with the inhabitants of Portsoken, the grievance would be at most a sentimental one, and the contact, though only metaphorical, would tend to produce a salutary sense of social relations.

The necessity for this simultaneous centralization and expansion of municipal powers, is receiving constant illustration. London, though covering an area equal to the areas of many provincial towns and of two or three continental capitals laid side by side, is, in fact as in name, but one city. From that central elevation on which stands its cathedral church, its civic halls, and its commercial temples, it pushes out more than a league in every direction unbroken lines of dwellings. Between Paddington and St. Paul's, or Camberwell and the Exchange, there are no intervening fields or parks; scarcely an



open place or square wide enough for the turning of a coach-and-four. On what pretext, then, is octroi levied at the site of walls and gates long since obliterated—an invisible line of demarcation held to divide the dwellers into different communities—and some eight blocks of residences, containing, say, half a million of inhabitants each, given up to eight different Commissions or Boards, while the ninth and central section retains over five per cent. of the whole population a distinct and often hostile jurisdiction? Why is a system of street-blockade a permanent feature of London life—the sight of open sewers, insurrectionary pavements, and anatomized gas-piping, a spectacle no less constant than picturesque? Why are large sums spent in procuring legislative authority for the creation of new thoroughfares hither and thither, and the creative process almost invariably stopped so soon as a vista of hideous backyards has been opened up? Why do magnificent schemes of metropolitan improvement solicit in vain espousal by capitalists, or languish in the arms of an invisible obstruction? Why do markets for live and dead meat, manufactories of nameless abominations, and receptacles of moral feculence, affront the olfactories and assail the morality of London visitors? Why has Lord Shaftesbury to perplex the Peers with an impracticable remedy for a great wrong, and philanthropists to appeal by turns to cupidity and benevolence for the amelioration of the popular condition? Why do sanitary savans have to tell us, till we are tired of hearing it, that twice as many people die yearly in the metropolis as in other places of average salubrity? Why, in short, is not London the most handsome, healthy, and pleasant, as well as the largest, cheapest, and richest place in the world? Simply, or chiefly, because it lacks an embodiment, in corporate institutions, of the intelligence and public spirit diffused among its inhabitants.

There is another, and not inferior, though less appreciable, class of advantages that would result from the incorporation of the metropolis. Every citizen would then be provided with a school of political training, as well as an organ of political utterance. For parish vestries, open or select,—for ward motes and common halls, as now constituted,—we do not profess great respect; but we deem them invaluable as memorials of ancient rights, and nuclei of future organizations. Let them include a fair proportion of adult male residents—let them be held at stated times and in commodious places—and they would go far to supersede the costly, clumsy, and irregular machinery of public meetings. Let the election of civic representatives turn, in London, as it now does in many provincial municipalities, upon political professions as well as local knowledge,—and their judgment upon questions of imperial or world-wide interest will no longer be resented as an impertinence, or despised as the fruit of an intrigue. We urge, therefore, the friends of political and social progress, both in the city and other parts of the metropolis, to watch and labour for results so greatly to be desired.

#### A MONSTER "FRIENDLY ADDRESS."

WE envy the philanthropic Elihu Burritt the emotion he must have felt, as his eye wandered over column after column of the second page of the *Times* of yesterday, and saw in the vast array of names appended to the "Declaration of the merchants, bankers, and traders of London" of their feelings of goodwill and fraternity towards the French people, the expansion of his much ridiculed idea of "friendly international addresses." The visionary notion of the "harmless enthusiast," ridiculed by "the leading journal" and derided by the caustic pen of "An Englishman," has been taken up by the sober citizens of London in a manner which cannot fail of producing a great moral effect on both sides of the Channel. The reaction against the interested alarmists who so long persevered, almost without check, in publishing fabrications of the hostile designs of France, in maligning the disposition of her people, in exaggerating her warlike resources, and in sowing the seeds of distrust and hatred between two neighbouring States, has set in with a strength and volume we could scarcely have hoped for. When some 4,000 of the magnates of the metropolis of commerce, comprising men of every shade of politics, of high eminence, and reputation in the mercan-

tile world, and whose relations extend to every quarter of the globe, in one unanimous voice repudiate any feeling of animosity towards France, deprecate with earnest emphasis the revival of a war-spirit, and proclaim their "desire for the long continuance of cordiality and goodwill between Frenchmen and Englishmen, their determination to do all in their power to uphold the same, and their fervent hope that the inhabitants of both nations may in future only vie with each other in cultivating the arts of peace, and in extending the sources of social improvement, for their common benefit"—they administer the severest rebuke to the weak or designing panic-mongers, who have gained the ear of the press, and furnish a solid guarantee for the maintenance of peace. We believe that Louis Napoleon spoke truly when, in reply to the deputation sent over to present the address, he spoke of it as an indication of "the good sense of the English nation," and gave utterance to the sentiment:—"The good faith of a great nation cannot be long deceived, and the step you have now taken is striking proof of this."

Of course it will be said that the signers of this declaration are sacrificing the claims of public morality to their own material interests, and bowing down to the shrine of a successful despot when they ought to have upheld the principles of freedom. But the very writers who will urge this objection are foremost in recognising the right of every state to adopt whatever form of Government it pleases. Admitting this right, and recognising, as they have done, "that expression of opinion on public questions which the press of this country is accustomed to exercise," we cannot see in their act any infringement of the principles of freedom, or any encouragement of the lawlessness of the Emperor. But if it be so, then, on the same ground, should our Government cease to have friendly relations with the Government of France. Nay, it may fairly be said that by taking this step they are best subserving the cause of civil liberty. For there is no event, perhaps, which would more surely unite the French nation around the despotism of Louis Napoleon, than the continued and united hostility of the English nation and Government.

We rejoice in this movement because it is the right way of dealing with our neighbours. We have tried the plan of maintaining rival armaments, and of relying upon the exhibition of mere brute force, and that has failed us. Both France and England have wasted their resources in increasing their warlike establishments. But the result has been mutual irritation and suspicion. Will any one affirm that the extra million we have just spent on our army and navy has improved our relations with the Emperor and his subjects? If sympathy and kindly feeling between individuals are of so much importance as the bond of social life, why should they be discarded in the relationships of nations? The declaration of the citizens of London is a happy augury of a new era, when the principles of the gospel of peace, rather than the sabre and the bayonet, will rule the world.

For our own part, we rejoice that the material interests of nations are leading to the recognition of those heavenly maxims, the intrinsic worth of which has been too long neglected. They furnish a needful counterpoise to that rash spirit of meddling which is apt to provoke war. They temper the generous, but often imprudent aspirations of the ardent friends of liberty. They modify and govern the counsels of statesmen. Enlightened self-interest is now the guardian of the world's peace. The Duke of Argyll spoke truly when, at the Mansion-house banquet on Monday, he expressed his belief "that the extension of commerce over the globe by this people, and by that other great people which had sprung from the loins of England, would finally lead to the great diminution, if not to the extinction of those wars which periodically desolate the world."

#### "THE KEY TO 'UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.'"

A VOLUNTARY descent from the dignity of science to the laborious simplicity of juvenile instruction, Dr. Johnson has pronounced one of the greatest and most meritorious efforts of genius. Similar in self-humilia-

tion, and equally entitled to praise, is the disinterested truthfulness of the literary artist who stoops from the glorified heights of poetic renown, to vindicate the literalness of representations the *vraisemblance* of which has been attested by the universal assent of beholders.

This is what Mrs. Beecher Stowe has done. And in the doing, if she has shown consciousness of sacrifice—the sacrifice of artistic feeling to public principle—she shows, also, the humility of true genius; the intense earnestness of purpose which inspired her former effort; the triumphant potency of an intellect which can resolve fact into fiction without exaggerating a single trait or incident, and resolve the fiction back again into fact without impairing the spell-like beauty of the creations thence evoked.

In her brief First Chapter, Mrs. Stowe modestly and beautifully expresses the consciousness of sacrifice to which we have alluded. Her former work, she says, was—

"A collection and arrangement of real incidents, of actions really performed, of words and expressions really uttered, grouped together with reference to a general result, in the same manner that the Mosaic artist groups his fragments of various stones into one general picture. His is a Mosaic of gems—this is a Mosaic of facts."

"Artistically considered, it might not be best to point out in which quarry, and from which region each fragment of the Mosaic picture had its origin; and it is equally unartistic to disentangle the glittering web of fiction, and show out of what real warp and woof it is woven, and with what real colouring dyed. But the book had a purpose entirely transcending the artistic one, and accordingly encounters at the hands of the public demands not usually made on fictitious works. It is treated as a reality—sifted, tried, and tested, as a reality; and therefore as a reality it may be proper that it should be defended."

We can assure Mrs. Stowe, and her countless admirers, that, in our humble judgment, her reputation as an artist will suffer nothing by her high-principled compliance with an unusual demand. The demand itself attested a signal success—the reply avouches an undiminished power. Jealous and irritated incredulity demanded the originals of the extraordinary *personæ dramatis* that assemble at the footlights as the curtain falls on "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The call is answered. Every character is shown in the dress, and under the name, of daily life. The partizan is silenced, and, what is more wonderful, the most cavilling critic must applaud. For the creations of the poet will not be confounded with their originals. Their human pedigree is verified, but their imaginative existence is undisturbed. The shadow and the substance live on together. The most trying ordeal ever invented for romancist, Mrs. Stowe has bravely dared and triumphantly survived.

Nor is this all. The texture of this new work is a fresh proof of the wonderful powers of its author. Mrs. Stowe has here produced a volume of more than four hundred closely printed octavo pages—in a great part consisting of those excerpts in small type which to none are so distasteful as to the conscientious author, who is thus condemned to appear a compiler—a large proportion of the excerpts are copies of official documents and newspaper advertisements—yet are these intractable materials welded and linked into a chain that binds fast the reader's attention, and carries him through the work in a single sitting. We know of not another such successful instance of literary forge-and-anvil work.

We must not, however, convert into a critique an article that was rather intended as an exposition.

The "Key" consists of four parts. In the first, Mrs. Stowe produces the originals of, or authority for, her "Cabin" portraits. The slave-trader, Haley, is authenticated by the presentment of one John Caphart, policeman, negro-catcher, and woman-flogger—George Harris and Eliza, by one Lewis Clark and his sister—the "crossing the creek" by an incident related to a Presbyterian clergyman. Senator Bird resolves into Professor Stowe and the author's brother—Van Tromp is identified by name with a noble-hearted Quaker—the monster Legree, with a brute named Souther, who was convicted of the crime perpetrated by Legree on poor Tom, and sentenced for it to five years' imprisonment—and so on. With many of the facts adduced in this part of the work, our friends are

By Harriet Beecher Stowe. London: Clarke, Beeton, and Co., 146, Fleet-street.—In an advertisement prefixed to this edition of a work which appears almost simultaneously in America and England, the publishers announce that they have paid Mrs. Stowe £750 on account of their editions of her celebrated work, in the further sale of which she has also a pecuniary interest; and that an English copyright in the present work has been secured to the authoress; but that it will appear in various forms, and at the lowest remunerative prices. We have pleasure in noticing these facts; and may add, that Messrs. Clarke and Co.'s edition is itself a triumph of typographical industry and art. "The overseer of our printing establishment," they state, "placed this volume in our hands, bound and completely finished, within three days from the time when he first received copy" (a feat rather to be admired than imitated). It is nevertheless accurately and elegantly printed.

"The Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin: presenting the Original Facts and Documents upon which the Story is Founded; together with Corroborative Statements verifying the Truth of the Work."



already familiar, through the highly-gifted Douglass, the accomplished Pennington, the intelligent W. W. Brown, the narratives embodied in Mr. P. Edwards's little volume, and the multifarious information contained in the Abolitionist Almanack. But they receive a new charm from Mrs. Stowe's setting—indeed, nearly every advertisement for a runaway or vended negro has its pendant of humour or satire.—In writing of the Sheldons and St. Clares, Mrs. Stowe appeals rather to the general knowledge of her Southern readers than to individual instances; and in doing this, strikes off an exquisite sketch of the Marie St. Clare class:—

"Marie St. Clare is the type of a class of women not peculiar to any latitude, nor any condition of society. She may be found in England or in America. In the Northern Free States we have many Marie St. Clares, more or less fully developed.

"When found in a Northern latitude, she is for ever in trouble about her domestic relations. Her servants never do anything right. Strange to tell, they are not perfect, and she thinks it a very great shame. She is fully convinced that she ought to have every moral and Christian virtue in her kitchen for a little less than the ordinary wages; and when her cook leaves her, because she finds she can get better wages and less work in a neighbouring family, she thinks it shockingly selfish, unprincipled conduct. She is of opinion that servants ought to be perfectly disinterested; that they ought to be willing to take up with the worst rooms in the house, with very moderate wages, and very indifferent food, when they can get much better elsewhere, purely for the sake of pleasing her. She likes to get hold of foreign servants, who have not yet learned our ways, who are used to working for low wages, and who will be satisfied with almost anything; but she is often heard to lament that they soon get spoiled, and want as many privileges as anybody else—which is perfectly shocking. Marie often wishes that she could be a slave-holder, or could live somewhere where the lower class are kept down, and made to know their place. She is always hunting for cheap seamstresses, and will tell you, in an under-tone, that she has discovered a woman who will make linen shirts beautifully, stitch the collars and wristbands twice, all for thirty-seven cents, when many seamstresses get a dollar for it; says she does it because she's poor, and has no friends; thinks you had better be careful in your conversation, and not let her know what prices are, or else she will get spoiled, and go to raising her price—these sewing-women are so selfish. When Marie St. Clare has the misfortune to live in a Free State, there is no end to her troubles. Her cook is always going off for better wages and more comfortable quarters; her chambermaid, strangely enough, won't agree to be chambermaid and seamstress both for half wages, and so she deserts. Marie's kitchen cabinet, therefore, is always in a state of revolution; and she often declares, with affecting earnestness, that servants are the torment of her life. If her husband endeavour to remonstrate, or suggest another mode of treatment, he is a hard-hearted, unfeeling man; 'he doesn't love her, and she always knew he didn't'; and so he is disposed of."

"The character of St. Clare" Mrs. Stowe admits, "was drawn with enthusiasm and hope"—eloquently invokes the appearance of a Southern deliverer—and supplies, by extracts from Southern journals and correspondence, extensive proof that the "enthusiasm" was not overwrought, nor the "hope" unfounded.

Part II. is devoted to a question of all but the highest importance—viz., the legal character of slavery in the United States. With the aid of legal gentlemen, Mrs. Stowe has made a searching examination into the statute and common law of the Slave States—compares the results with the provisions of the Roman and Hebrew codes respecting slavery—establishes beyond dispute the virtually irresponsible power of the master—vindicates such incidents as the sale of Eliza's child from the objections of Southern critics—and only fails, if at all, to establish her former assertion, that the people are better than their laws; a failure over which pro-slavery advocates will scarcely exult. In the course of this argument, she quotes the judgment of Chief Justice Ruffin, of North Carolina, in a case of appeal from a lower court by a man who, having shot a hired woman slave in resistance to his will, was condemned to a slight punishment as having had "only a special property in the slave." The Chief Justice decided that the hirer has, for the time being, all the rights of the owner, which include the right of assaulting and battering the slave up to the limit of safety to his life! The solemn calmness of this judgment—its Brutus-like sternness and serenity—contrasting with the judge's well-known humanity, constitute it the heaviest condemnation ever passed upon the slave system. In another case, the judge decides that a master may give a woman to one person and her unborn children to another. "He who is the absolute owner of a thing," such are the judge's words, "owns all its faculties for profit or increase, and he may no doubt grant the profits or increase as well as the thing itself. Thus it is every day's practice to grant the future rents and profits of real estate, and it is held that a man may grant the wool of a flock of sheep for years." It is further demonstrated that the two foundation principles of slave jurisprudence are,—that a slave cannot bring an action in any case except in a suit for personal freedom, and that a slave cannot bear testimony in any case in which

whites are implicated. Mrs. Stowe's method of illustrating the latter principle shows that she retains in unabated vigour the humour which pervaded page after page of her former work.—She is discussing the operation of a certain protective clause in the Code Noir:—

"Now, suppose, while the master is in Charlestown, enjoying literary leisure, the slaves on some Bellemont or other plantation, getting tired of being hungry and cold, form themselves into a committee of the whole, to see what is to be done. A broad shouldered, courageous fellow, whom we will call Tom, declares it is too bad, and he won't stand it any longer; and, having by some means become acquainted with this benevolent protective act, resolves to make an appeal to the horns of this legislative altar. Tom talks stoutly, having just been bought on to the place, and been used to better quarters elsewhere. The women and children perhaps admire, but the venerable elders of the plantation—Sambo, Cudger, Pomp, and old aunt Dinah,—tell him 'he better mind himself, and keep clear o' dat ar.' Tom being young and progressive, does not regard these conservative maxims; he is determined that if there is such a thing as justice to be got, he will have it. After considerable research, he finds some white man in the neighbourhood verdant enough to enter the complaint for him. Master Legree finds himself one sunshiny, pleasant morning, walked off to some Justice Dogberry's to answer to the charge of not giving his niggers enough to eat and wear. We will call the infatuated white man who has undertaken this fool's errand Master Shallow. Let us imagine a scene:—Legree, standing carelessly with his hands in his pockets, rolling a quid of tobacco in his mouth; Justice Dogberry, seated in all the majesty of law, reinforced by a decanter of whisky and some tumblers, intended to assist in illuminating the intellect in such obscure cases.—Justice Dogberry. Come, gentlemen, take a little something, to begin with. Mr. Legree, sit down; sit down, Mr.—a' what's-your-name?—Mr. Shallow.—Mr. Legree and Mr. Shallow each sit down, and take their tumbler of whisky and water. After some little conversation, the justice introduces the business as follows:—'Now about this nigger business. Gentlemen, you know the Act of — um — um — where the deuce is that Act? [Fumbling an old law-book.] How plagued did you ever hear of that Act, Shallow? I'm sure I'm forgot all about it; O! here 'tis. Well, Mr. Shallow, the Act says you must make proof, you observe.'—Mr. Shallow. [Stuttering and hesitating.] Good laud! why, don't everybody see that them ar niggers are most starved? Only see how ragged they are!—Justice. I can't say as I've observed it particular. Seem to be very well contented.—Shallow. [Eagerly.] But just ask Pomp, or Sambo, or Dinah, or Tom!—Justice Dogberry. [With dignity.] I'm astonished at you, Mr. Shallow! You think of producing negro testimony? I hope I know the law better than that! We must have direct proof, you know.—Shallow is posed; Legree significantly takes another tumbler of whisky and water, and Justice Dogberry gives a long ahe-a-um. After a few moments the Justice speaks:—'Well, after all, I suppose, Mr. Legree, you wouldn't have any objections to swarin' off; that settles it all, you know.' As swearing is what Mr. Legree is rather more accustomed to do than anything else that could be named, a more appropriate termination of the affair could not be suggested; and he swears, accordingly, to any extent, and with any fulness and variety of oath that could be desired; and thus the little affair terminates. But it does not terminate thus for Tom, or Sambo, Dinah, or any others who have been alluded to for authority. What will happen to them, when Mr. Legree comes home, had better be left to conjecture."

The Third and Fourth Parts illustrate respectively the state of American feeling generally in relation to slavery, and the relation to it of the American Church. From both of these sections, but especially the last, we desire to draw conclusions with which an English journalist may legitimately deal; but the fulfilment of that purpose we must for this week renounce. We conclude, therefore, this First Notice with the burning sentences in which Mrs. Stowe epitomizes the infernal characteristics of the Slave code:—

"It is believed that there is no code of laws in the world which contains such a perfect cabinet of crystallization of every tear and every drop of blood which can be wrung from humanity, so accurately, elegantly, and scientifically arranged, as the Slave Code of America. It is a case of elegant surgical instruments for the work of dissecting the living human heart;—every instrument wrought with exactest temper and polish, and adapted with exquisite care, and labelled with the name of the nerve, or artery, or muscle which it is designed to sever. The instruments of the anatomist are instruments of earthly steel and wood, designed to operate at most on perishable and corruptible matter; but these are instruments of keener temper and more ethereal workmanship, designed in the most precise and scientific manner to DESTROY THE IMMORTAL SOUL, and carefully and gradually to reduce man from the high position of a free agent, a social, religious, accountable being, down to the condition of the brute, or of inanimate matter."

#### TIMELY EXPOSURE OF A GREAT GRIEVANCE.

WHILE the ladies of the metropolis are crowding to the Caledonian Hotel, where the Address of the Women of England to their American sisters is "on view"—and many of the distinguished fair lately assembled at Stafford House are preparing for the commencement of the fashionable "season"—"A First Hand" in the dress-making business appeals to them, through the daily papers, against the frightful cruelty to which her sisterhood is periodically subjected. The writer thus narrates her experience of a recent engagement in a West-end house:—

I held the position of what is called "first hand," and

had twelve young people under me. The season commenced about the middle of March. We breakfasted at six a.m., which was not allowed to occupy more than a quarter of an hour. The hard work of the day began immediately. At eleven o'clock a small piece of dry bread was brought to each as luncheon. At that hour the young people would often ask my permission to send for a glass of beer, but this was strictly prohibited by the principals, as they insisted it caused a drowsiness, and so retarded the work. At one the dinner-bell rang, which repast consisted of a hot joint twice in the week and cold meat the remaining five days, no pudding, and a glass of toast and water to drink. To this meal twenty minutes were given. Work again till the five o'clock summons for tea, which occupied fifteen minutes. Again to work till called to supper at nine, which also occupied fifteen minutes, and consisted of bread, dry cheese, and a glass of beer. All again returned to stitch, stitch, till one, two, or three in the morning, according to the business, while Saturday night was being anticipated all the week, because then no one would work after twelve. With this one night's exception, all the rest we had for three weeks, from the end of May to the middle of June, was from three to six, while two nights during that time we never lay down. I leave your readers to imagine the spectral countenances of us all. I shudder myself when I recall the picture.

At midnight I very frequently let all put down their work to doze for ten minutes, while, with my watch on the table, I kept guard, and about one each one received a cup of strong tea—as the principals said—"in case we should feel sleepy, to arouse all to work." In what state of health could July, the termination of the "season," be expected to find us poor "English slaves?" The sequel is easily told. Each one, instead of going to enjoy a little recreation, went home to lie upon a sick bed. For myself, I was attacked with a serious illness, which laid me up for three months, and has greatly impaired my constitution.

"A First Hand" proposes a course no less sensible and spirited than her description is vivid. She challenges investigation of her statements—invites the assistance of the benevolent in establishing a workshop on the associative and short-time principle—and defies the resentment of employers by declaring her determination to seek, if unsuccessful in her ameliorative project, other modes of occupation; a threat which, happily, Australia enables even the "unprotected female" to wield with effect.

#### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

THE BLACKBURN ELECTION, to provide a successor to Mr. Eccles, who was unseated for bribery, came off on Wednesday and Thursday, and was disgraced by a riot. The rival candidates, nominated on Wednesday, were Mr. Joseph Montague Fielden—resting his claims on his advocacy of the ballot, and a considerable extension of the suffrage; and Mr. William Henry Hornby, chairman of the Bolton and Clithero Railway—who is a Conservative, a Free-trader, and who put forward as an inducement to the electors the benefits he had bestowed on the town, especially by means of the works over which he presided. The show of hands was very close, but the Mayor decided in favour of Mr. Hornby. Thereupon a poll was demanded; which took place next day, and ended in the election of Mr. Fielden, by 631 votes, to 574 polled by his opponent. After the nomination, crowds assembled and fought. "Roughs" were brought into the town from Preston and other places; and on Wednesday night Liberal electors were kidnapped by main force. The town was full of people of the worst character from all the country-side; while a local ruffian, with an unpolite sobriquet, led a congenial native band. On the polling-day the rioting continued. The Hornby gang took possession of a bridge over the Blackwater, to keep the Fielden voters on the other side from the polling-booths; and there was a long fight for the bridge. The windows of the Bridge Inn, a Conservative house, were smashed. At ten o'clock the magistrates sent for the military; a company of the Fourth Infantry and a squadron of the First Dragoons soon arrived; the Riot Act was read; and the mobs were dispersed by a military patrol in two divisions. Several isolated riots occurred notwithstanding. The rioting was renewed on Saturday night, and the military, who had departed on Friday morning, were again sent for. An attack was made upon the houses of some Scotchmen, chiefly travelling drapers and grocers, who had voted to the number of eighty for Mr. Fielden, the Liberal candidate. The houses of several other persons were attacked, and their windows and window shutters were destroyed with stones. A person in one house fired upon the mob and wounded one of the "Hornbyite" or Conservative ruffians. Not less than eleven small shot had been extracted from the man's face and body on Monday. 400 special constables had been sworn in, and the military still remain. Only one ruffian has been secured.

HUDDERSFIELD.—The case of this borough is likely again to come before the Commons upon a petition for a commission of inquiry upon the spot to investigate the system of treating, bribery, intimidation, personation, and corruption, alleged to have prevailed most extensively at the contested elections of 1847 and 1852. On Wednesday there was a very crowded meeting of burgesses held, for the double purpose of praying Parliament for such a commission, and also of deciding upon a candidate for the representation when the writ shall be issued. Subsequently the meeting was addressed by Mr. Willans, who consented to become a candidate if he saw his way clear. Mr. Willans, it appears, had promised a friend of Mr. Starkey's (the Whig candidate in place of Mr. Stanfield) that he would not stand at the next election, but



the meeting decided that he was bound in honour and consistency to adopt the invitation. He is in a dilemma, and should he ultimately determine to withdraw, it is not unlikely that Lord Goderich will be invited to stand.

**CHATHAM.**—THE BALLOT.—A meeting of the Liberal electors of this borough has been held, when it was determined to support Admiral Sir S. Stirling as a candidate for the representation of the borough, in the room of Sir F. Smith. A resolution was also carried, to the effect—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the only remedy for the present corrupt system of electing members of Parliament is voting by ballot, and very earnestly request Sir S. Stirling, when elected our representative, to record his vote in the House of Commons for that measure."

**MALDON.**—Mr. T. Barrett Lennard, who sat for this borough in the late Parliament, and was defeated at the general election by the gentleman who has since been unseated, has announced himself a candidate for the honour of again representing it. It is understood that Mr. Q. Dick will also come forward with a view of renewing his Parliamentary connexion with the borough.

**RYE.**—Two candidates have announced themselves, Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, the father of the late member, who was unseated by the recent committee of the House of Commons, and Mr. Pomfret, the unsuccessful candidate at the general election.

### PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

The following summary of petitions to the House of Commons on matters of public interest, from November 12 to March 17, is taken from the thirty-first report of the Committee on Petitions:—

#### I.—PARLIAMENT.

Subject.	No. of Petitions.	No. of Sigs.
Ballot—for adoption	5	535
Elective Franchise, &c.—for extension	2	869
Elective Franchise (Dublin)—for alteration	1	174
Parliamentary Oaths—against annulling Profession of Christianity required from members of Parliament	568	26,073
Parliamentary Oaths and Religious Tests—for abolition	2	2
Parliamentary Papers—for distribution among mechanics' and similar institutions	230	12,870
Parliamentary Representation—for reform	1	1
Property Qualification—for abolition	1	631
Rothschild, Baron Lionel Nathan de—for enabling him to take his seat in the House	1	1
University of London—for returning members	40	2,323

#### II.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Islands—for alteration of law as to election and confirmation	1	8
Church of England—for appropriation of revenues to secular purposes	3	3
Church of England—for suppression of auricular confession, convocation authority, &c.	3	3
Church of England and Ireland in the Australian Colonies—against alteration in Constitution	1	1,663
Church of England and Ireland in the Colonies—against alteration of law	1	190
Church of England and Ireland in the Colonies—for alteration of law	6	326
Church of Ireland—for appropriation of revenues to secular purposes	1	25
Church of Ireland—in support	2	17
Church of Rome—for discontinuing grants	1	54
Church-rates—for abolition	1	250
Churchwardens' election—against alteration of law	1	2
Clergy Reserves (Canada)—for appropriation to secular purposes	1	1
Clergy Reserves (Canada) Bill—against	73	9,570
Convocation of the Clergy—against revival	1	97
Crystal Palace (Sydenham)—against opening on the Lord's-day	294	44,868
Crystal Palace (Sydenham)—in favour of opening on the Lord's-day	10	938
Ecclesiastical Courts—for alteration of law as to probates and letters of administration	7 (Seals.)	41
Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Act—complaining of infraction	5	2,198
Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Act—for inquiry as to infraction	7	503
Jewish disabilities—against removal	4	329
Lord's-day—for better observance	1	2
Marriage—for alteration of law as to registration	1	1
Maynooth College Act—for inquiry	2	222
Maynooth College Act—for repeal; and nunneries—for public inspection	1	105
Maynooth College Act—for repeal; and freedom of election (Ireland)—for better securing	21	2,347
Maynooth College Act—for repeal; freedom of election (Ireland)—for better securing; Nunneries—for inspection; and Mortmain—for alteration of law	1	958
Nunneries—for public inspection	18	23,993
Tithes, Tithe Rent Charge, and Church-rates—for Abolition	2	56
Universities (Scotland)—for abolition of religious tests	35	1,113

#### III.—COLONIES.

Australian Colonies (Postal Communication)—for reduction of rates of postage	2	12
Australian Colonies (Transportation)—for abolition	1	1
British Colonies (Postal Communication)—for uniform system of penny postage	2	3
Hindoo—for securing them the enjoyment of their ancient religion and customs	1	3,643
India—for inquiry into social condition of the people	1	23
Indian Territories—for inquiry	2	11
Indian Territories—for inquiry into the condition and Government of British India	2	4,180
Indian Territories—suggesting measures of amelioration	3	1,266

#### IV.—TAXES.

Advertisements—for repeal of duty	7	149
Advertisements and Newspaper Stamps—for repeal of duties	2	2
Advertisements—for repeal of duty; and Newspaper Stamps—for relaxation of duty	3	3
Attorneys' certificates—for repeal of duty	110	2,244
Coal Duties (County of Hertford)—for abolition of tax levied for the benefit of the Corporation of London	2	337
County-rates and Expenditure Bill—in favour	40	2,273
Financial Measures, 1852—against	36	5,388
Inhabited house duty—against	43	8,103
Property-tax—against extension	17	5,441

Subject.	No. of Petitions.	No. of Sigs.
Income-tax—against extension; Probate and Legacy Duties—for levying upon real property; and Property and Assessed Taxes—for extension to Ireland	2	1,577
Inhabited House Duty and Malt—against proposed measures	5	1,427
Malt—for repeal of duty	12	1,403
Malt—against proposed measure	3	121
Malt and Hops—against reduction of duty	3	669
Malt and Hops—for repeal of duty	2	236
Ministers' Money (Ireland)—for abolition	7	565
Newspaper Stamps—against repeal of duty	1	1
Newspaper Stamps—for repeal of duty	28	1,372
Paper—for repeal of duty	2	2
Paper, Newspaper Stamps, and Advertisements—for repeal of duties	33	5,325
Taxation—for abolition of indirect taxes and for substitution of general income	1	1
Tax—for reduction of duty	2	0
Unstamped Periodicals—for inquiry as to prosecution of Household Narrative	1	9
Unstamped Periodicals—complaining of prosecution for selling the <i>Potteries Free Press</i>	2	2
Wines—for reduction of duties	6	250

#### V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Arbitration—for settling international disputes by arbitration	1	1
Armaments (England and France) for mutual reduction	2	2
Assurance Companies—respecting stability	2	2
Atmospheric Influences—for inquiry	1	1
Beerhouses—for better regulation	1	10
Betting-houses—for suppression	1	1
Christmas Gifts to Postmen—for withdrawal of prohibition	354	2,632
Copyholds—for enfranchisement	5	180
County Courts—for extending jurisdiction	6	419
Education—for a National system	1	1
Education (Management clauses)—for allowing members of the Church of England free and unrestricted choice	1	1
Factories—for ten hours	4	4
Eree Schools—complaining of misapplication of funds	5	99
Free School (Bewdley)—complaining that its funds are in the Court of Chancery	1	41
Intemperance—for inquiry	1	696
Intoxicating Liquors—for prohibiting sale except for medicinal purposes	1	1
Intoxicating Liquors—for suppression of intemperance	1	20,353
Italy—complaining of religious persecution	1	51
Juvenile Crime—for the adoption of measures for arresting	3	21
London Corporation—for municipal reform	1	73
Madial, Signor, and his wife—for despatch of a remonstrance to the Court of Tuscany	1	245
Madial, Signor, and his wife—for relief	5	465
Metropolis Water Supply—against perpetuating monopoly	2	9
Mines—for precautionary measures against accidents	2	9,816
Municipal elections—for prevention of bribery, &c.	1	463
Murray, Edward—for interference of the House	64	7,138
Ocean Penny Postage for establishment	18	1,911
Payment of Wages Bill—against	2	46
Payment of Wages Bill—in favour of	5	21,103
Postage (International)—for uniform system of cheap international postage	2	4
Public Health Act—for alteration	1	166
Public Health Act—for inquiry	4	2,152
Public-houses and Beer-shops—for better regulation	1	580
Railway Companies—against amalgamation	6	1,288
Roman States—against continued occupation by France and Austria	10	210
Tenants' Compensation (Ireland) Bill—against	2	111
Tenant Right (Ireland)—for alteration of law	1	25
Tenant Right (Ireland) Bill—in favour	21	7,591
Tenant Right (Ireland) Bill—in favour; and Tenants' Compensation (Ireland) Bill—against	3	1,712
Wages—for compelling payment in money	1	750

**HENRY VINCENT'S LECTURES.**—Mr. Vincent has addressed three crowded meetings in the Apollonian Hall, Dover, on the "Politics of Christianity," and on the "Constitutional History of British Parliaments," and also four crowded meetings at Gravesend; and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last he lectured in the Broadmead Rooms, Bristol, to very large and enthusiastic audiences. The third lecture was on the "Late War Panic," and was presided over by Robert Charlton, Esq. The meeting most cordially endorsed the principles and policy of the Peace Congress.

**THE HEALTH OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR.**—A gradual paralysis is said to be stealing over the frame of poor Fergus O'Connor. He is treated as one of the family, and spends his time at billiards, in playing with the children of Dr. Tukey, arranging books, &c. He told a visitor that he knew he was in a lunatic asylum, but he was under no restraint, and all the people were mad there but himself. He could go away if he chose, and did not know why he did not. Reference being made to the Chartists, he asked, "How are you going on?" and sung his old stave of "The Lion of Freedom," asking, with exultation, "Do you know how I thrashed the blue lambs in Nottingham market-place?"

**ACTIVITY IN THE NAVAL YARDS.**—"The Prince Regent," 90, Captain Hutton; "London," 90, Captain Mundy; "Sidon," steam-frigate, 22, Captain Goldsmith; and "Leopard," 12, steam-frigate, Captain G. Giffard, all at Portsmouth, have been ordered to prepare for sea, supposed for the Mediterranean. At Chatham, the "Impérieuse," screw steam-ship of 50 guns, was ordered to be completed, in all her departments, by the 24th inst. The "Duke of Wellington," 131, Captain H. B. Martin, C.B., is progressing very rapidly with her outfit at Portsmouth.

**DEATH AT CHURCH.**—During divine service at Brockley church, Suffolk, on Sunday morning last, and just as the rector, the Rev. William Sprigge, had read the 11th verse of the 102nd Psalm—"My days are gone as a shadow, and I am withered like grass"—a poor man, named Thomas Game, suddenly dropped down and expired.

**TWO NEW MATERIALS FOR TEXTILE MANUFACTURES** have been sent to Manchester from Western Africa. Both were sent as specimens of cotton; but one is a new kind of silk, and the other a new kind of wool.

### Literature.

#### RELIGIOUS WORKS.

**Penance.** By W. ANDERSON, LL.D. [Glasgow: R. Jackson: and London: Ward and Co.]—The substance of this volume, like its admirable and clever predecessor on "the Mass," was delivered in lectures to the Glasgow operatives. It is much more than its title expresses. It contains a powerful and valuable piece of theological writing on the "Pardon of Sin"—contrasting the Popish with the Protestant doctrine. It then takes up the subject of the Sacraments, and discusses in succession, with appropriate detail, Baptism, Confirmation, The Eucharist, and Penance. There is singular originality in its treatment of a trite subject, great keenness combined with a strong grasp of the various topics, and more fresh and powerful thinking than in most, even the best, of modern theological works. This and Dr. Anderson's former book make up the best contribution of our day to the Popish controversy; and place him high among theologians, as an independent, clear-sighted, free, and variously gifted thinker and writer.—*The Soul's Arena: or Views of Man's Great Contest.* By WILLIAM BATHGATE. [London: Ward and Co., Paternoster-row.]—Like the author's previous works, this is a very thoughtful and deeply earnest little treatise. Of Life as a moral arena, of the stand-points of vision, and of the unchristian and christian aspects of "the one great battle of life," it discourses with vigorous intelligence and impressive eloquence. Many serious suggestions, ably and usefully put, are contained in the chapter on "Britain's Attitudes in the Great Contest." It is a book for the times,—and for all.—*The Bible and the Working Classes.* By A. WALLACE, Edinburgh. [Third Thousand. Edinburgh: Oliphant and Sons.]—A new edition of a book which has not before been brought under our notice. Its contents were given as lectures to the working-men of Bradford. It is every way excellent, save in being rather diffuse. Such efforts are most praiseworthy, and if always they bring out teachings as sound and well-adapted to an operative audience as these, the benefit must be incalculable. We especially like the exhibition of the Bible in its relation to Society and common life: and everywhere we are in sympathy with the writer's manliness and calm decisive tone.—*Moral Portraits; or, Tests of Character.* By Rev. W. LEASK. [London: J. Blackwood, Paternoster-row.]—This small manual portrays the proud, the humble, the sluggard, and other common varieties of character. It is designed for thoughtful young persons, and is agreeably and fluently written. It will be found useful in village or Sunday-school libraries, where its simplicity and earnestness will be sure to attract attention.—*The Closet Book.* By Rev. W. LEASK. [London: J. Blackwood, Paternoster-row.]—"A series of short papers on subjects that enter into the very essence of personal religion," for perusal in retirement. It is very practical, and less ornate in style than is usual with the author.—*Heart Discipline.* By J. COOPER, of Norwich. With Preface by Rev. J. A. JAMES. [London: Hamilton and Co., Paternoster-row.]—"The discipline of the whole soul by the power of religion" is the theme here; and though not always agreeing, by any means, with the writer's opinions, we recognise an earnest and deep-hearted man in the statement of them. Mr. James recommends the work warmly:—"that will have its own effect with many. There is an excellent spirit and purpose in the chapters on Heart discipline in its application to Theological Students—the Ministry—and the Church.—*Protestantism.* By M. PIERRE DU BOSQ. With Introductory Essay and Biographical Sketch, by Rev. J. B. LAW, of Writtle, Essex. [London: A. Hall and Co., Paternoster-row.]—We fancy that this book has been advertised as it is entitled on its back, "Protestantism, by Rev. J. B. Law:—either a mistake, or a reprehensible act. M. Du Bosq was "one of the most eminent of the French Protestant clergy, persecuted and exiled at the repeal of the Edict of Nantes." The work translated here is a series of four discourses, founded on Eph. i. 3, 4, and 5, and severally entitled "The Acknowledgment of the Faithful"—"Eternal Election in Jesus Christ"—"The Perfection of the Believer"—"The Adoption of the Predestinated." They are presented by the translator as a doctrinal antidote to Popery: but we like not their theology, as a whole; and believe not in their adaptation to usefulness.—*A Manual of the Evidences of Christianity:* by JAMES STEELE. [2nd Edition. Edinburgh: Johnstone and Hunter.]—A little book chiefly intended for young persons; and suited to that large class of them which saves from the shop and factory but little time for extensive reading or thorough study. It is original, comprehensive, and condenses much information.—*The Gospel Guide; or, The Truth as it is in Jesus.* By T. H. MILNER. [Edinburgh: E. Henderson.]—Designed to remove obstacles, difficulties, and objections from "the sinner's mind," and to lead the undecided and perplexed to the truth. It is simple, pointed, and right in the main: but not exactly suited to strong-minded, reasoning people. It is "new-light" theology; and it often shines vastly clearer than the old lights: but it is not the wholly pure and brilliant ray of the gospel of



love, unstained at all by the human media through which it passes. To large classes it will be a good and useful book; but only to particular classes.—*Prayers, chiefly adapted for Times and Occasions of Personal Trial.* By JOHN SHEPPARD, Author of "Thoughts on Devotion," &c. [London: Jackson and Walford, St. Paul's-church-yard.]—This is a book which will meet, we doubt not, the often-felt needs of those who in sickness and sorrow have experienced mental depression to a point at which devotion becomes difficult or impossible. Just as the prayers of others, with us and for us, then afford refreshment and tranquillity to the heart, so, also, pious thoughts cast in the form of supplication may then be read with pleasure and advantage. With great respect for the revered author of this book, we object to its too formal and laboured character: it is wanting in simplicity and familiarity. He wishes that no inference should be drawn from the book "as to the author's habitual temper of mind, or his estimate of human life, or of Christian experience generally," as it is "purposely adapted for particular seasons, events, and emotions;"—but this very fact gives to the book an artificial character, as the result of an attempt to feel, think, and speak to God (!) appropriately under certain circumstances, which the writer has only supposed and spasmodically thrown himself into as far as possible. The true, though stammering utterance of a pained and struggling soul in but one of the many conditions here supposed, would be more powerfully moving and instructive under them all, than the wisest thoughts reached by such a mechanical process.—*The Domestic Prayer-Book.* By Rev. G. SMITH, of Poplar. [Second Edition. London: Ward and Co., Paternoster-row.]—A book which has obtained an acceptance, and now appears revised, with some prayers abridged, and the addition of another week's services.—*Gems of Evangelical Truth*, collected by the Rev. W. GROSER. [London: Darton and Co., Holborn.]—The contents of this volume are taken from various American periodicals; but neither the names of the journals nor the writers are given—which, we think, greatly lessens the interest of such a book. It is marked by great variety and inequality; and, on the whole, it wants manly strength and health of tone; but there is much that is thoughtful and sweet.

*The Society of Friends, a Domestic Narrative, Illustrating the Peculiar Doctrines held by the Disciples of George Fox.* By Mrs. J. R. GREER, Author of "Quakerism; or the Story of my Life." In Two Volumes. London: Saunders and Otley, Lamb's-conduit-street. 1852.

Mrs. GREER's first book was a decided success. Its subject was one to excite curiosity; and further, it was smartly written, and, owing to its unscrupulous personality, had all the piquancy of private scandal. The present publication lacks the last attraction; but, says the author, "each character has had its prototype in the sect, each event narrated has occurred." Of course, after this statement, one hardly likes to pronounce upon its truthfulness. But as truthfulness is the test of merit in any book which has an unquestionable tendency to hold a whole sect up to ridicule and reproach, it is a critic's duty to say whether Mrs. Greer's picture is true or false.

The heroine—Susanna Liffington—has one of the most beautiful faces that a Quaker bonnet ever disguised, and one of the gayest, worldliest hearts that ever beat beneath drab. She is disgusted with Quakerism, and of course before abjuring it undergoes severe intellectual struggles; but after all we do not know how much of the change to impate to conviction, and how much to hatred of the bonnet. She is persecuted with matrimonial offers by Ralph Moneybags, a knave of the same cut as a Quaker coat—formal, uncompromising, and sanctimonious. Her sister Jenefer—a preacher, whose office, and pretensions, and decision, have won her solely sovereign sway at home, wishes to force her into the marriage; but Susanna, aided by her brother, escapes from Ralph's yoke and that of Quakerism at one step, by marrying an officer.—Now this sister Jenefer is the great untruth to which we object; though in a humbler sphere, she is more ambitious, more cold-hearted, and more cruel than Lady Macbeth, and to us incomparably more odious. If Mrs. Greer could point to a parallel in fact we would try to believe in the reality of Sister Jenefer; but what is untrue to human nature cannot be true to Quaker nature.

*Apropos* of Susanna's defection, a discussion of Quaker doctrine is enwoven in the story; and all that is fanatical or absurd in the writings of the early Quakers, is dragged to light and impugned.

The most important question for us to answer is, what useful purpose will the book serve? It will not serve Mrs. Greer's avowed purpose,—to guide earnest inquiring Quakers from darkness into light. "There are few persons," said an old author, "who have the will or the ability to represent the truth correctly;" and we are afraid she is not among the few. Any one who is curious about the faults of Quakerism, will find here the information he most desires. Any reader who has any knowledge of the public benefits conferred by great Quakers—any experience of the unostentatious bene-

volence of private individuals, will not merely not derive any additions to his knowledge from this book, but will feel that the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, has not been spoken.

*The Lord's Day.* By E. W. HENGSTENBERG, Doctor and Professor of Theology at Berlin. Translated by JAMES MARTIN, B.A., Lynton. London: W. Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

THOUGH it be with few words it is with satisfaction and earnest conviction, that we welcome the opportune translation of this work of Hengstenberg's. The ripe judgment and piety, the incomparable learning and evangelical theology of this great German, have now become so generally known amongst the orthodox of this country, and his reputation is so deservedly high, that all remark on the qualities of the man and the value of the productions of his pen is wholly unnecessary.—Hengstenberg is not a lover of the "continental Sabbath,"—he desires to see an observance of the Lord's-day greatly more serious than that of his own country—and greatly more spiritual than the formal shop-shutting and church-and-chapel-going of England. He has published this small work in aid of a rational and sincere "keeping holy" of the day of rest.—His discussion of the subject is divided into three parts;—in the first, he examines in detail the Sabbath of the Old Testament, from the "rest of God" on the seventh day, after creation, to the use of the Sabbath institution amongst the first Christians. His conclusions are, that there is no evidence or even plausible pretence whatever for assigning to the Sabbath a pre-Mosaic origin—that it was not a patriarchal institution, but was first commanded as part and parcel of the Mosaic economy;—that it was far from being considered to be "kept holy," by "rest" merely, but was a day of worship and of kindred exercises:—that it had a cheerful as well as a holy character, and was a day of joy and refreshment;—and that it was abolished by Christ with the whole law, moral and ceremonial, then fulfilled in a higher manner.—In the second part he treats of the Sabbath and Lord's-day in the history of the Christian Church,—showing that the Sabbath was not observed by the primitive Christians, or was observed alongside with Sunday, but not in a Jewish manner;—that till the Middle Ages no attempt had ever been made to identify the Lord's-day with the Sabbath, or to transfer the obligatory day of rest from the seventh to the first day;—and that the Church has quite voluntarily, and very appropriately, made the Sunday a festival of rest and worship, but has not been bound by her Lord to days and seasons. But Hengstenberg does not reject the Jewish Sabbath institution as not even containing a truth for all men and all times,—he endeavours to extract and apply such a truth, as furnishing the unchanging internal grounds for a Day of rest, and founds thereon a plea for its more religious use.—In examining prevailing opinion on the subject, he selects Dr. Dwight as the representative of English and American views, discusses with fairness and thoroughness his arguments, and shows their invalidity and utter insufficiency.—Thirdly, under the head of "Remedial efforts examined," Hengstenberg comments on the efforts made here, and propagated by English tracts in Germany, for obtaining a better Sabbath observance,—he shows them to be one-sided, in some respects imprudently conducted, and tending to many injurious results. He is moderate and tender in all he says of the English Sunday and its strict adherents; indeed, he too much wishes to aid their substantial end, although by quite other means, to condemn with strong words. He will not admit that "the proper observance of Sunday is necessary to the building-up and purifying of the Church," so much as that "the building-up and purifying of the Church is necessary that there may be a proper observance of Sunday." "From the inward to the outward is the New Testament way." We hope for this book, full as it is of valuable criticisms, just thoughts, and excellent suggestions, a very large circulation,—and a powerful influence in modifying and correcting prevailing views, and in assisting a religious, not superstitious, a spiritual, not formal use and observance of the ever welcome and precious "pearl of days."

*The Odes of Horace.* Translated into unrhymed metres with Introductions and Notes. By F. W. NEWMAN. London: Chapman, Strand.

THE peculiarities of this new translation of Horace are two: the arrangement of the Odes is chronological, and the metres employed are unrhymed—"stanzas of similar tone and feeling, and proportionate compass, to those of the original; but by no means imitations of the original metres,"—each Latin metre "having one, and only one, English representative."

Horace is the most difficult of the ancient poets to translate well—that is, so to translate as to produce the same impression as the original. Nearly all of his characteristic excellences are those of style. Inferior to Catullus in tenderness of feeling and richness of fancy, and to Juvenal in passion and serious power, he is unrivalled in those qualities which evince themselves by, and in those which consist in, the skilful use of words—wit and humour on the one hand, point, terseness and melody on the other. In the English language itself, there are difficulties in the way of representing such a poet. Its vocabulary is as copious and significant

as the Latin; but its idiom does not admit of the strong, brief forms of expression, which are the inimitable things in Horace.

We were not, therefore, surprised to find that even Mr. Newman's version cannot be pronounced a successful attempt. Its main peculiarity, the absence of rhyme, is itself, we think, a disadvantage. English accented metres, however perfect in cadence, never do produce the same impression of melody and sweetness as do those of Horace upon the ears of the Latinist. Upon the mere English reader, for whom the book is designed, and who is to be made to feel what Horace is like, the effect is sometimes that of oddity and unpleasantness. Often, however, there is a correctness and music of rhythm, which, though inadequately representing Horace to an unlearned reader, afford a sufficiently close approximation to him to interest and delight the scholar.

There are other things in the book worthy of Mr. Newman's repute as a scholar—the pithy introductions to each ode, and the brief notes, conveying exactly the information needed, in the fewest words.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Messrs. Ingram, Cooke, and Co. have added to their cheap and elegant series called the "Illustrated London Library," *Lares and Penates; or, Cilicia and its Governors*: by W. BURCKHARDT BARKER, M.R.A.S.—It contains a brief but full historical account of the interesting province of Cilicia from the earliest times to the present day; in which, the important place it has occupied in the world's history, the stirring events which have taken place on its soil, and its present natural, social, and commercial condition, are very effectively brought to view. The bulk of the volume, however, is occupied with a description of some household gods of the ancient Cilicians, in terra-cotta, discovered by Mr. Barker at Tarsus, and believed to have been broken-up by the people on their conversion to Christianity. These comprise a large variety of figures and other remains, and indicate that a very promiscuous worship existed in the great and dignified city which gave birth to the Apostle of the Gentiles. The archaeological remains of Cilicia are generally of high interest, and form a splendid monument of its past glory; but these relics of the sacred art of its inhabitants surpass all others in peculiar value and suggestiveness. The volume is a valuable one,—it has been carefully edited by Mr. W. F. Ainsworth,—and is illustrated most profusely with woodcuts of a very superior order. The artist, the antiquarian, and the lover of studies in iconography, will especially delight in and prize the book.—The same publishers have added to their "National Illustrated Library," *The Iliad of Homer*, 2 volumes: and *The Odyssey of Homer*, 1 volume: illustrated with Flaxman's designs, and accompanied by Introductions and Notes, by the Rev. T. A. Buckley, B.A.—Of Flaxman's outlines we need say nothing,—except that the reduced rendering of them in these volumes does them more justice by far than we anticipated, and will please even a critical taste. There are also landscape and other illustrations of considerable beauty. Mr. Buckley's Introduction on the Homeric poems is a sensible performance, well brought up to the level of the latest and best criticism on the subject. The Notes are intelligent and useful. Altogether these are very attractive books—needing no other recommendation than to be seen.—

In the Biographical Series of the same publishers, there has recently appeared—*Lives of the Brothers Humboldt, Alexander and William*: translated from the German by JULIETTE BAUER. This is a welcome volume, of which we should have said much, giving several extracts, were the season one which permitted us the necessary space. Professor Klencke's memoir of Alexander Von Humboldt, is wanting in some of the interest, derived from variety of incident, and the introduction of great contemporaries, which belongs to the materials of Schlesier's sketch of the late William Von Humboldt. Both, however, are likely to keep the reader's attention, and to widen his knowledge and sympathies. Into the biography of the living Humboldt there enters much that we already know from the *Cosmos*, the *Aspects of Nature*, and the *Travels* he has published. Of the illustrious statesman, his deceased brother, all readers will learn much, that cannot elsewhere be easily obtained, respecting his great character and career, from the memoir here abridged and arranged from Schlesier. We do not know the German originals of these lives, but that the translation must be occasionally imperfect, we should judge from the vagueness and confusedness of some portions.—Another volume of biography issued by Messrs. Ingram and Co., is—*The Life of Toussaint L'Ouverture, The Negro Patriot of Hayti*: by the Rev. J. R. BEARD, D.D. It is thought by the author that the moment is fitting for such a work, when attention is earnestly directed to the subject of slavery. No detailed life of Toussaint was accessible to the English reader, so that this is sure of an acceptance and ready circulation. Dr. Beard is well known as an industrious and careful author; and this volume is quite worthy of him—albeit a little too prolix and stiff-mannered. It is written in an intelligent and sympathetic spirit, is as engaging as a romance, and





furnishes a worthy delineation of a unique character and a life that has a meaning and lesson for the future of the Negro race.—A fiction, from the same publishing house, and companion volume to "The Skjuts-boy," noticed by us not long ago, is—*Marie Louise; or, the Opposite Neighbours*. By EMILIE CARLEN. This is a tale that will be sure to interest a large class of readers, because it tells with tedious minuteness the alternate elevations and depressions, hopes and fears, of a lover, not during years, but such short periods as it takes to dance a waltz or a quadrille. In her choice of homely subjects, and her faculty of giving a vivid impression of localities and manners, Emilie Carlen sometimes reminds us of Miss Mitford, but she wholly wants the power of sketching a character by a few broad strokes and delicate touches. The story contains a marriage—of a lady who, out of wilfulness and spite, marries the wrong man; and who, therefore, having chosen a loveless hearth, ought to have been made always to sit beside it. In other respects, the sentiment is natural and pure. And we must remember to add, that the book has some spirited illustrations engraved on wood.—In continuation of a series of "Illustrated Educational Works" published by Ingram, Cooke, and Co., we have—*The First Six Books of Euclid, with Numerous Exercises*,—a capital edition, from the text of Simson, correctly and elegantly printed, and exceedingly cheap. Similar in form and price is—*First Lessons in Arithmetic*, by HUGO REID,—containing an elementary course, as far as Practice and Proportion. Principles as well as Rules, and Explanations as well as Examples, are given clearly and sufficiently; and the illustrations of British and Foreign money are a good and useful feature. Of a higher order is a companion School-book—*The Illustrated London Practical Geometry, and its Application to Architectural Drawing*; by R. SCOTT BURN, M.E., M.S.A. We know no better elementary treatise on the subject;—its problems are such as may be made available in the various departments of practical science, but do not extend to the mensuration of surfaces or heights and distances, as it was desired to keep them within the powers of simple and cheap instruments. The application to Architectural Drawing is exceedingly well and satisfyingly accomplished; and we doubt not the book will speedily get into extensive use. Mr. BURN is also the author of another volume of the same series—*Mechanics and Mechanism: being Elementary Essays and Examples for the use of Schools, Students, and Artizans*. It is a popular and practical work, teaching the principles of mechanical science, and expounding the arrangements, operations, and results of general mechanism. It is clear, well arranged, and well written, and is illustrated with the greatest excellence, fitness, and profusion. Every word we have written about these educational books may be taken with a strong emphasis by our readers.

Mr. Cassell ought much earlier than this to have obtained from us a word about *Autographs for Freedom*, by Mrs. BEECHER STOWE, and thirty-five other eminent writers. [Low, Son, and Co., and John Cassell, Ludgate-hill.] It is published in a cheap form at a shilling; and also, on superior paper, bound in cloth, with eight illustrations on wood, after spirited designs, some of which are really very graphic. This book originated in America, with the "Rochester Ladies' Anti-slavery Society," and is published simultaneously in both countries, the profits being devoted to anti-slavery purposes. Its literature is not fair game for critics; yet a great deal of it is good and interesting. Certainly, as a collection of contributions from writers who could not otherwise have been brought together, and as containing facsimiles of their autographs, and as having a great moral result in view, in pursuing which these various minds enter into sympathy, and these various pens co-operate, it is a book which almost every one will rejoice to welcome and resolve to possess.

*The Cabin and the Parlour; or Slaves and their Masters*. By J. THORNTON RANDOLPH [London: Clarke, Beeton, & Co., Fleet-st.]—is a pro-slavery book, the argument of which is immoral, and its facts often-proved falsehoods. It is as wretched a literary performance as the abolitionists could wish their opponents to have the benefit of—dull, stupid, badly written. It blackguards the free coloured population of the North, and endeavours, on the authority of a nobody, named "William Thomson, a Scotch weaver," to make such a contrast of the conditions of the southern slave and the English operative as shall vindicate the assertion, that there is "not one fifth of the real suffering" in the case of the black slave that is borne by the white workman! How edifying it is to read, in the face of American newspapers and the "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," that "the members of the same family of negroes are not so much scattered as are those of working-men" in this country, whose "necessities compel them to separate at an age when the American slave is running about gathering health and strength!" We only notice this book that we may help to hand the names of "J. Thornton Randolph" and "William Thomson, Scotch weaver" to general execration.—*Dollars and Cents*, by AMY LOTHROP [Clarke, Beeton, and Co.]—is a reprint of another American work,—such reprints being excessively stimulated just now by the success of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "The Wide, Wide World." There is perfect purity and good sense in this story, but it

is diffuse and tedious beyond our power of endurance.—*The Sunny Side; and a Peep at "No. Five"* by H. TRUSTA—is issued by the same publishers, and belongs to the same class of American reprints. These stories are less elaborate and more agreeable—domestic in character, containing lively sketches of manners, and illustrating good home-truths.—To the same author and a coadjutor we owe *The Tell-Tale; or, Sketches of Domestic Life in the United States*. By H. TRUSTA and GRACE GREENWOOD [Clarke, Beeton and Co.]—Surely Grace Greenwood is known and is a favourite with our readers?—and they will find simple, pleasant pictures of manners and of common life, as well as familiar illustrations of minor morals, in this book, enough to justify an old liking, or to create a new one. These books all have a national stamp, and are interesting for that reason. The last two, however, have more characteristic marks, and are fuller of strength and spirit than the other.—We have space only to mention, *Pictures of European Capitals*, by W. WARE—noticed by us when published in another form,—*Reveries of a Bachelor*; by I. MARVEL—and *Wellington; the Story of his Life, his Battles, and his Political Career*,—as added by Messrs. Clarke, Beeton and Co., to the "Readable Books" of which they are the publishers.

As we have now got amongst cheap reprints, we may name that Messrs. Routledge and Co., [2, Farringdon-street,] have issued a cheap edition of *The Wide, Wide World*, by ELIZABETH WETHERELL,—a book which seems to enjoy a popularity surpassed only by Mrs. Stowe, but which we confess to have found disappointing and wearisome. We can easily conceive its being a most absorbing book to the young, who, having little artistic taste, and nearly innocent of the literature of fiction, will delight in its minuteness of detail and protracted story. Messrs. Routledge's edition is in a clear although small type, and has two cuts after W. Harvey. As a companion, the same publishers issue *Speculation; or the Glen Luna Family*, by AMY LOTHROP—which we discover to be the same work as is published by another house, and noticed above as "Dollars and Cents." We don't know which is the title given by the author herself, but that used in this edition is the more expressive.—*The Compulsory Marriage*, by Mrs. MAILLARD, is a new volume of the "Railway Library" [Routledge and Co.] The "compulsion" in it is case is a voluntary sacrifice, which meets its reward in the speedy death of the husband, and union to the object of the lady's love. This dénouement may be very appropriate as a piece of poetical justice; but it is not the way in which virtue is, or wishes to be, rewarded in fact, and ought not to be held out as a motive to virtue in fiction. The tale is not without interest; but neither dialogue nor description is brilliant.

We are yet in arrears with miscellaneous works, to which we are intending to devote a few lines; but we shall clear them up next week.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

Parliamentary Directory.	Kelley & Co.
Mr. G. J. Holyoake Refuted.	Houlston & Stoneman.
The Great City of Middle Ages.	G. Routledge & Co.
The Compulsory Marriage.	G. Routledge & Co.
Wood's Illustrated Natural History.	G. Routledge & Co.
Protestantism.	A. Hall & Co.
Reply of Professional Life Assurance Company.	John Teulon.
A Manual of Buddhism.	Partridge & Oakley.
Marie Louise's Opposite Neighbour.	Ingram, Cooke, & Co.

#### Literary Miscellany.

ISAAC WATTS.—Oh, Watts! gentle-hearted old man! did you ever foresee the universal interest which would link itself to your name among the innocent hearts of earth? Did angels reveal to you, in your death-hour, how many a dying child would murmur your pleasant hymns as its farewell to earth?—how many living children repeat them as their most familiar notions of prayer? Did you foresee that in your native land, and wherever its language is spoken, the purer and least sinful portion of the ever-shifting generations would be trained with your words? And now, in that better world of glory, do the souls of young children crowd round you? Do you hold sweet converse with those who, perhaps, were first led into the track of glory by the faint light which the sparks of your soul left on earth? Do they recognise you, the souls of our departed little ones—souls of the children of the long ago dead—souls of the children of the living—lost and lamented, and then fading from memory like sweet dreams? It may be so; and that when the great responsible gift of authorship is accounted for, your crown will be brighter than that bestowed on philosophers and sages!—Hon. Mrs. Norton's "Stuart of Dunleath."

TRUE PHILOSOPHY.—You know how the human character is formed, and how the faults and vices which degrade it, and which afflict the world, are generated. Pity their unhappy victims; treat them with mercy; pour, if it be possible, the light of knowledge on their minds, and infuse, by obliging them to witness its excellence in your own disposition, the love of goodness into their hearts. In the family, and in the world, be what your views of philosophy and religion ought to make you—fearless, generous, just; the intrepid defender of other's rights; the uniform observer of your own duties; the master of yourself, the servant of all. Endeavour, at all seasons, and by all

means, to diffuse the blessings of knowledge; deem no labour too protracted or too severe, which may terminate in the removal of an error. Let no calamity or invective excite in you a spirit of resentment, or force from your lips a harsh expression. Make those whom you strive to enlighten feel that you wish them to embrace your views only that they may be inspired with the same cheerful, amiable, and benignant spirit of which your heart is full; rejoice in the good that is; live but to labour to increase it; believe that every event is so arranged by infinite wisdom and Almighty power, as to perform its necessary measure in securing its ultimate and universal triumph. This is true philosophy; this is genuine Christianity; this is the way to live happiest, to die happiest, and to prepare best for glory, honour, and immortality.—Dr. Southwood Smith.

SENNACHERIB AND THE ASSYRIAN PALACES.—Other corroborative evidence as to the identity of the king who built the palace of Kouyunjik with Sennacherib is scarcely less remarkable. In a chamber, or passage, in the south-west corner of this edifice, were found a large number of fine pieces of clay bearing the impression of seals, which, there is no doubt, had been affixed, like modern official seals of wax, to documents written on leather, papyrus, or parchment. Such documents, with seals in clay still attached, have been discovered in Egypt, and specimens are preserved in the British Museum. The writings themselves had been consumed by the fires which destroyed the building or had perished from decay. In the stamped clay, however, may still be seen the holes for the string, or strips of skin, by which the seal was fastened; in some instances the ashes of the string itself remain, with the marks of the fingers and thumb. The greater part of these seals are Assyrian, but with them are others bearing Egyptian, Phœnician, and doubtful symbols and characters. Sometimes the same seal is impressed more than once on the same piece of clay.

But the most remarkable and important of the Egyptian seals are two impressions of a royal signet, which, though imperfect, retain the cartouche, with the name of the king, so as to be perfectly legible. It is one well known to Egyptian scholars, as that of the second Sabaco the Ethiopian, of the twenty-fifth dynasty. On the same piece of clay is impressed an Assyrian seal, with a device representing a priest ministering before the king, probably a royal signet. There can be no doubt whatever as to the identity of the cartouche. Sabaco reigned in Egypt at the end of the 17th century before Christ, the exact time at which Sennacherib came to the throne. He is probably the So mentioned in the book of Kings (xvii. 4) as having received ambassadors from Hoshea, the King of Israel, who, by entering into a league with the Egyptians, called down the vengeance of Shalmaneser, whose tributary he was, which led to the first great captivity of the people of Samaria. Shalmaneser we know to have been an immediate predecessor of Sennacherib, and Tirakhah, the Egyptian king, who was defeated by the Assyrians near Lachish, was the immediate successor of Sabaco II. It would seem that a peace having been concluded between the Egyptians and one of the Assyrian monarchs, probably Sennacherib, the royal signets of the two kings, thus found together, were attached to the treaty, which was deposited amongst the archives of the kingdom. Whilst the document itself, written upon parchment or papyrus, has completely perished, this singular proof of the alliance, if not actual meeting, of the two monarchs is still preserved amidst the remains of the State papers of the Assyrian empire; furnishing one of the most remarkable instances of confirmatory evidence on record, whether we regard it as verifying the correctness of the interpretation of the cuneiform character, or as an illustration of Scripture history.—*Layard's Discoveries (new volume)*.

MUSIC A STIMULANT TO MENTAL EXERTION.—Alfred often, before he wrote, prepared his mind by listening to music. "Almost all my tragedies were sketched in my mind, either in the act of hearing music, or a few hours after"—a circumstance which has been recorded of many others. Lord Bacon had music played in the room adjoining his study. Milton listened to his organ for his solemn inspirations; and music was even necessary to Warburton. The symphonies which awoke in the poet sublime emotions might have composed the inventive mind of the great critic in the visions of his theoretical mysteries. A celebrated French preacher, Bourdalou or Massillon, was once found playing on a violin, to screw his mind up to the pitch, preparatory to his sermon, which, within a short interval, he was to preach before the court. Curran's favourite mode of meditation was with his violin in his hand; for hours together he would forget himself, running voluntaries over the strings, while his imagination, in collecting its tones, was opening all his faculties for the coming emergency at the bar.—*D'Israeli on the Literary Character*.

THE ESCAPES OF MADAME KOSSUTH.—The sufferings and privations endured by the wife of Kossuth after the treachery of Görgei had been perpetrated were even more severe than those of her husband. She had all along suspected Görgei, and went to Villagos on the day before his surrender, to warn the officers to escape. She was so altered that they did not know her. It was with difficulty she escaped herself; for the Austrian Government offered a reward of 20,000 florins for her apprehension, and the Wallacks were devastating the country, now that the Hungarian army was no more. It was only by the true-heartedness of the Hungarian peasantry that she escaped. She thus describes in the book just published the Pulszkys in America, her escape to Turkey:—"We went on, till late in the evening, with tired horses, we reached a lonely inn, but we were not admitted there; terror and distrust were spread everywhere. The officer had to threaten the innkeeper with violence,



if he refused to give shelter to a dying woman, who was fleeing from the Wallacks, before the door was opened. They carried me to the room, and put me on the bed. The innkeeper's family was rough and sullen, and stared stupidly at us; they did not like us as guests. A few hours had scarcely elapsed, when again the alarm was given that the Wallacks were approaching. The publican began to pack up his furniture, and drew the bed-cloth from under me, in order to hide it, and left me on the bare straw. My glance fell on the opposite wall, and the well-known portrait of my husband, with his mild countenance, looked down upon me. I remembered the time when this lithograph had been made; and contrasted it with my wretched condition. Scarcely were we fifteen miles on our way, when some soldiers came up to our carriage and stopped it. 'We have orders to escort you to the nearest magistrate,' said the sergeant; 'you have to give up your passports.' 'Why?' asked M—. 'Because you are denounced as travelling under assumed names.' It was a very disagreeable moment, but no choice was left. We arrived in a small borough, and were escorted to the town-house. The sergeant went into the court-hall. We had to wait in the ante-room, but in a very few minutes were summoned before the magistrate. He stood at his desk, in a dignified manner—a stout, jolly, red-faced German gentleman—with our passports in his hand, and in a solemn way, he said: 'Ladies and gentlemen, you are accused of travelling under assumed names. This is a serious charge, and I must immediately enter upon the inquest. You had better confess your misdemeanour, as I shall easily ascertain the fact.' After this preamble he turned towards me, and inquired, putting a pair of spectacles on his nose, 'What is your name?' 'Mary Smith,' I said boldly, with a light curtsy. 'Mary Smith!' he repeated emphatically, and looked into the passport. 'Mary Smith! why this is really the name of the passport. Where from?' 'From Pesth.' 'Where to?' 'To Semlin.' 'For what purpose?' 'To visit friends.' After every one of my answers, he again looked into the passport, and said, rather astonished, 'But everything is correct.' After Mrs. W— and Mr. M— had gone through the same process, the magistrate turned to the sergeant, and sternly reproached him for having dared to interfere with peaceable travellers, whose passports were entirely regular. He turned then towards us, and dismissed us, with an apology that he had detained us. The sergeant grumbled and mumbled something about his orders; we bowed, and withdrew.

### Aids to Reflection.

Perhaps perseverance has been the radical principle of every truly great character.—*John Foster.*

It is more fitting that we should strive to be the dispensers of the mercy of Heaven, than the executioners of the cruelty of men.—*Bishop Newton.*

The past deserves no gratitude or consideration from us, except on account of the truth which it has known, and the good which it has aimed at or accomplished. Time has not been endowed with the unhallowed office of consecrating evil or error on the contrary, it unmasks and consumes them.—*Guizot.*

Whatever be the meanness of man's occupation, he may discharge and prosecute it on principles common to him with Michael, or Gabriel, or any of the highest spirits of heaven. It is a common saying, and it is very true, that people would be more happy if they were more virtuous; alas! it is also true, and it should be sometimes remembered, that many would be more virtuous if they were more happy.—*Thomas Binney.*

According to Democritus, Truth lies at the bottom of a well, the depth of which, alas! gives but little hope of release. To be sure, one advantage is derived from this, that the water serves for a mirror, in which Truth may be reflected. I have heard, however, that some philosophers, in seeking for Truth to pay homage to her, have seen their own image and adored it instead.—*Jean Paul Richter.*

I will have you know that my intention and firm will is to maintain religious liberty. The empire of the law ends where the unbounded empire of conscience begins. The law can do nothing against that liberty. Such are my principles and those of the nation; and if any one of my family, succeeding to me, were to forget the oath I take, and, misled by a false conscience, were to violate it, I allow you to give him the name of a Nero.—*Napoleon Bonaparte.*

HABIT.—I trust everything, under God, to habit, upon which in all ages, the lawgiver as well as the schoolmaster has mainly placed his reliance; habit, which makes everything easy, and casts all difficulties upon a deviation from a wonted course. Make sobriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful; make prudence a habit, and reckless profligacy will be as contrary to the child, grown or adult, as the most atrocious crimes are to any of your lordships. Give a child the habit of sacredly regarding truth; of carefully respecting the property of others; of scrupulously abstaining from all acts of impropriety which involve him in distress, and he will just as likely think of rushing into an element in which he cannot breathe, as of lying, or cheating, or stealing.—*Lord Brougham.*

APHORISMS.—Good nature, like the bee, collects honey from every herb. Ill-nature, like the spider, sucks poison from the sweetest flower. The strife with evil never ceases. We are afloat in a leaky ship, and must keep pumping to keep from going down. A man's true prosperity often begins when he is said to be ruined; and his ruin when he is said to be prospering. In whatever shape evil comes, we are apt to exclaim, with Hamlet, 'Take any shape but that!' The best solace of affliction, next to religious trust, is necessary labour. The surest way to improve one's condition is to improve one's self.

A CHANGE.—The East Essex Militia is to be converted into a Rifle Corps, and the East Suffolk into an Artillery Corps.

### Poetry.

#### CASTE AND CHRIST.

(From the *Montreal Witness*.)

"He is not ashamed to call them brethren."

Ho! thou dark and weary stranger,  
From the tropic's palmy strand,  
Bowed with toil, with mind benighted,  
What wouldst thou upon our land?

"Am I not, O man, thy brother?"

Spake the stranger patiently;  
"All that makes thee, man, immortal,  
Tell me, dwells it not in me?"

"I, like thee, have joy, have sorrow;  
I, like thee, have love and fear;  
I, like thee, have hopes and longings  
Far beyond this earthly sphere."

"Thou art happy—I am sorrowing;  
Thou art rich, and I am poor;  
In the name of our one Father,  
Do not spurn me from your door."

Thus the dark one spake, imploring,  
To each stranger passing nigh;  
But each child, and man and woman,  
Priest and Levite, passed him by.

Spurned of men—despised, rejected;  
Spurned from school, and church, and hall,  
Spurned from business and from pleasure,  
Sad he stood, apart from all.

Then saw a form all glorious,  
Spotless as the dazzling light—  
As He passed, men veiled their faces;  
And the earth, as heaven, grew bright.

Spake He to the dusky stranger,  
Awe-struck there on bended knee:  
"Rise! for I have called thee brother,  
I am not ashamed of thee."

"When I wedded mortal nature  
To my Godhead and my throne,  
Then I made all mankind sacred—  
Sealed all human for mine own."

"By myself, the Lord of ages,  
I have sworn to right the wrong;  
I have pledged my word, unbroken,  
For the weak against the strong."

"And upon my gospel banner  
I have blazed in light the sign:  
He who scorns his lowliest brother,  
Never shall have hand of mine."

Hear the word! who fight for freedom  
Shout it in the battle's van!  
Hope! for bleeding human nature!  
Christ the God, is Christ the Man!

Andover, July 22, 1852.

H. E. B. STOWE.

#### WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

"Sometime afterward, it was reported to me by the city officers that they had ferreted out the paper and its editor—that his office was an obscure hole, his only visible auxiliary a negro boy, and his supporters a few very insignificant persons of all colours."—*H. G. O'Connell's Letter.*

In a small chamber, friendless and unseen,  
Toll'd o'er his types one poor, unlearn'd young man,  
The place was dark, unfurnished, and mean;  
Yet there the freedom of a race began.

Help came but slowly. Surely no man yet  
Put lever to the heavy world with less.  
What need of help? He knew how types were set:  
He had a dauntless spirit, and a press.

Oh, small beginnings! ye are great and strong,  
Based on a faithful heart, and wearless brain!  
Ye build the future fair: ye conquer wrong:  
Ye earn the crown, and wear it not in vain.

J. R. LOWELL.

### Facts and Fæctia.

A vessel built of zinc, the first of the kind, has been launched at Nantes.

The fashionable bonnet, which sits on the back part only of the head, is acknowledged to be the most bare-faced of modern improvements.

There is now living in a court in Texteth-park, Liverpool, an old woman, named Elizabeth Currie, who has attained the age of 109 years.

A deserter was recently endeavouring to escape, in Ireland, from a corporal's guard, when, in jumping over a wall, he fell into a quarry, and was killed.

The elephant at Exeter Change once nearly killed an Irishman for an insult offered to his trunk. The act was rash in the extreme; "but it was impossible," the Hibernian said, "to resist a nose you could pull with both hands."—*Hood.*

The Glasgow stonemasons are beginning to wear moustachios, on the score of health, as recommended by Dr. Allison, the Edinburgh professor, who regards them as a preventive to breathing the fine dust which so much injures the mason, and shortens his life.

THE END OF GLORY.—Thackeray has a poem on the death of Napoleon Bonaparte, the modern Alexander, in which occur the following pregnant lines:—

Though more than half the world was his,  
He died without a rood his own;  
And borrow'd from his enemies  
Six foot of ground to lie upon.

A TAX ON BACHELORS.—According to an American paper, the following bill has been recently introduced into the Indiana legislature:—"By Mr. McDonald, bill to compel old bachelors of thirty years of age to marry or pay 50 dollars a year into the county treasury, to go to the benefit of the first lady who shall marry after the first of January. The provisions of the bill apply to widowers of one year's standing."

STRONG-MINDED WOMEN.—The *Cleveland Herald* says that on the 1st inst., some thirty women, well backed by gentlemen, proceeded to the grocery of Anthony Jacobs, in Ashland, and asked him to discontinue the sale of liquor and the use of a bagatelle board, which had enticed many of the youth and some of the married men from their homes. He refused, and the ladies chopped his bagatelle table into kindling wood and emptied his liquors into the street. They then visited another grocery and a tavern, both of which capitulated.

THROWING OLD SHOES FOR LUCK.—The custom of throwing a shoe, taken from the left foot, after persons for good luck, has been practised in Norfolk from time

immemorial, not only at weddings, but on all occasions where good luck is required. Some forty years ago a cattle dealer desired his wife to "trull her left shoe arter him," when he started for Norwich to buy a lottery ticket. As he drove off on his errand, he looked round to see if she performed the charm, and consequently he received the shoe in his face, with such force as to black his eyes. He went and bought his ticket, which turned up a prize of £600; and his son has assured me that his father always attributed his luck to the extra dose of shoe which he got. E. G. R.—*Notes and Queries.*

THE RAPPIST SPIRITS.—Madame Pulsky narrates that during her visit to the United States, the physician accompanying the Hungarian refugees paid a visit to the Rappists, and asked whether his father was in heaven? Three Raps answered "Yes," while the father of the worthy doctor lives in good health in Poland. The spirits likewise were at a loss to guess how old the doctor's lady was; they added ten years to her actual age. When the doctor began to protest against these manifest falsehoods, Miss Fox coolly replied that she and her sister were not responsible for anything the spirits said, as they, in fact, could not tell whether the spirits who manifested themselves were veracious or lying spirits. That there were lying ones amongst them they had found out by experience.

"ALONE IN HIS GLORY."—The *Carpet Bag* (American) tells a story of a preacher who delighted in long sermons, and who once exchanged with a brother preacher who always delivered short ones. At the usual hour for closing the services, the people became uneasy, and, being inspired with the love of warm dinners rather than long sermons, went out quietly one by one, till the preacher was left alone with the sexton. The preacher, feeling that he must do his duty, still continued to blaze away; till that functionary, seeing no prospect of a close, walked deliberately up the pulpit stairs, and, handing him the key, requested "he would lock up when he got through, and leave the key at his house as he went along!"

BEAUTY AND TOBACCO.—An American writer, speaking of Paraguay, says: "Everybody smokes in Paraguay, and nearly every woman and girl, more than thirteen years old, chews tobacco. A magnificent Hebe, arrayed in satin and flashing in diamonds, puts you back with one delicate hand, while with the fair taper fingers of the other, she takes the tobacco out of her mouth, previous to your saluting her. An over-delicate foreigner turns away with a shudder of loathing under such circumstances, and gets the epithet of *el salcaco* (the savage) applied to him by the offended beauty for his sensitive squeamishness. However, one soon gets used to these things in Paraguay, where one is, per force of custom, obliged to kiss every lady one is introduced to; and half you meet are really tempting enough to render you reckless of consequences."

HOTEL LIFE IN ENGLAND.—There is no part of civilized Europe—and by the use of the term we would simply exclude some northern and eastern districts, and the Spanish Peninsula generally—in which the accommodation at hotels is not infinitely superior and infinitely more economical than in England. Even while we write, recollections of luxurious evenings in France, Belgium, on the Rhine, in the larger towns of Germany and Italy, and on the Swiss lakes, rise before our memory, and we turn with a shudder to our own villainous English caravansaries with their dingy rooms, their "stuffy" beds, their tough half-done mutton, their half-raw or sodden vegetables, their noisy, dirty, greedy servants, and their enormous charges.—*Times.*

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE SLAVE MISSIONARY.—The Rev. Samuel Crowther, a native of Yoruba, on the west coast of Africa, having been educated as a missionary, in connexion with the Church Missionary Society, at Sierra Leone, was ordained in 1843. He visited England in 1851, and had an interview on that occasion with Queen Victoria, the circumstances of which do honour alike to the African missionary and the English Queen. The incident is related by a lady who had every means of knowing the truth, in a letter to a chaplain on the Bombay establishment:—"Mr. Crowther was at a Church Missionary meeting at Windsor. After the meeting, Lord Wriothersley Russell (brother to Lord John, a pious clergyman, and a member of the Evangelical Alliance), told him that her Majesty wished to see him at Windsor Castle. When at the palace, he met one of the ladies in waiting who was a collector for the Church Missionary Society, and who addressed herself to him as such, and as one deeply interested in the progress of the society, and anxious to shake hands with him as her brother in the Lord. He then passed on to a room in which was Prince Albert, who immediately addressed him most kindly; and they were deep in conversation on missionary subjects when a lady walked in and joined in the conversation. Mr. Crowther taking it for granted it was the lady he had met in the ante-chamber before, took no particular notice of her further than continuing in most earnest discourse, pointing out places on the map, describing the various stations, &c. At length Lord W. Russell said something apart to make Mr. Crowther aware that he was speaking to the Queen of England. He was a good deal abashed, both at the presence of royalty and the honour conferred upon him. In the gentlest, sweetest manner (like a most loving mother to her people), her Majesty set him quite at his ease, and continued her close inquiries on subjects connected with the Church Missionary Society, and Sierra Leone. They had not quite light enough at the table where the maps were spread out, and the Queen fetched a light from another table, which Mr. Crowther, in turning over the leaves of the atlas, put out, to his great distress; but the Queen (evidently not wishing the delay and interruption of calling a servant) immediately lighted it herself, and continued the conversation, asking many questions about the African missions. My brother asked Mr. Crowther what sort of questions the Queen asked. He replied, 'A devoted lady-collector could not have asked closer questions on the spiritual wants of the people, and the working of the missions.' Her Majesty also inquired about the appointment of a bishop, and the suitability of Mr. Vidal, recently nominated. In giving his very decided testimony to their need of an overseer, and the peculiar fitness of the bishop-designate, Mr. Crowther particularized his wonderful knowledge of languages, whereupon her Majesty turned to the Prince and said with a smile, 'Ah, Albert, you see there are of good linguists besides Germans!' I need hardly say Mr. Crowther was much encouraged by this interview."



**THE ABUSES OF SOUP KITCHENS.**—Mr. Bingham, the Marlborough-street magistrate, was led to condemn the useless or evil effects of "soup kitchens" from three cases that came before him on Tuesday. A woman was committed to prison for stealing a pair of boots; she stole them from a woman to whom she had sold soup-tickets; and when this thief was arrested she had in her possession tickets from three soup-kitchens.—A fellow was sent to prison for begging and assaulting the police: this worthy was provided with four soup-tickets for as many different establishments.—John Ellis was committed for a month for assaulting the soup distributor at Leicester-square. Ellis, a single man, got "family" soup-tickets, and then sold the soup thus obtained at a penny a quart; when he presented a family ticket on Monday last his claim was rejected, whereupon he assaulted the distributor.—The *Times* of Saturday contains a copy of a memorial signed by sixty householders of Great Windmill-street, presented to the St. James's Vestry on Thursday, complaining of the "very great and increasing nuisance and pecuniary loss" they sustain "from the establishment of the Soup Kitchen in Ham-yard." They represent that the thoroughfare is stopped up, every day, by collections of street-beggars, numbering from three to four hundred; that several premises are now empty in consequence; that they suffer in business; and they earnestly request the Vestry to "adopt some measures to have this serious nuisance done away with."

**A BURGLAR CAPTURED BY A DOG.**—A police constable was on his beat at midnight, on Tuesday in last week, near the Rectory House, Hadstock, in Essex, when he observed the garden gate standing open, and found a pair of man's boots by the side of it. He concealed the boots, and then hid himself in the adjoining hedge, where he had been but a short time, when he saw a man emerge from the front door of the premises, carrying various articles of plunder. Thurling sprang at the thief, but missed his aim; and the fellow, dropping his spoil, made off, followed by the officer. Finding himself behind in the chase, Thurling set a clever terrier he had with him to follow in pursuit, and the sagacious animal quickly caught the thief by the leg, and pinned him to the ground until the arrival of its master, by whom the prisoner was secured. It appears that the burglar, whose name is Moses Pearson, had effected an entrance into the house, and taken a considerable quantity of plate, with various other articles, unheard by the inmates.

**THE DESTRUCTION OF DONCASTER CHURCH.**—A jury who have been inquiring into the origin of the fire which destroyed Doncaster Church, after seven meetings, have pronounced an opinion, that it most probably arose from the defective and unsafe construction of the flues, and the negligence and inattention of the people who had charge of them: the flues were swept once instead of three times a-year.

**NEW DESCRIPTION OF STEAMER.**—On Wednesday, a new description of steamer, the invention of David Napier, Esq., the celebrated engineer, named the "Rotatory," commenced to ply on the Clyde, between Glasgow and Dumbarton. The peculiarity of the steamer lies in her compactness, her paddles being much lower than the bulwarks; and, as her engine is on the rotatory principle, it likewise occupies very little space. The advantages these engines have over others are, that they are more compact, consume about one-fourth less fuel, and require no engineer: the steersman, by a peculiar valve, moves the vessel a-head or a-stern without communicating with any one. The furnace-bars contain water; consequently, the hot ashes, which are destructive to the common furnace-bar, in this case tends to the production of steam. There is also a simple application of the fan, to assist combustion. These two parts of the patent might be applied with advantage to most of the steamers.

**ANOTHER FEARFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.**—At least thirty persons have been killed, while others have been hurt severely, if not fatally, by an explosion at Harley coal-mine, near Wigan. It occurred on Wednesday, and seems to have been caused by mismanagement or neglect in respect to a furnace employed in the ventilation of the pit: the furnace fire was first allowed to go very low, that some repairs might be effected; then an immense fire was made, and the explosion ensued.

**THE BOTTLE QUESTION.**—At the late sitting of the licensing magistrates for Marylebone, the Bench called the attention of publicans to the agitation which had arisen regarding the sale of ale and porter in bottles of less capacity than the imperial measure of the same denomination; and strongly recommended them to endeavour, by every possible means, to vend only such as were of imperial measure.

**ROUND THE WORLD.**—Among the passengers by the "Bengal" is Mr. Pemberton, from New South Wales, who has, perhaps, for the first time, circumnavigated the world by steam, having gone out in the "Great Britain" to Melbourne and Sydney, and returned by the "Chusan" to Singapore, and thence by the company's other steamers to Southampton. He has been absent from England only seven months.

**DECREASE OF PAUPERISM.**—Another Parliamentary paper has been printed, showing the continued decrease of pauperism. In the 608 unions of England and Wales, over which these accounts range, there were, in the receipt of relief on the 1st of January last, 126,220 able-bodied paupers, including both indoor and out-door. The number on the 1st of January, 1852, was 137,318, being 11,098 fewer this year than last, or rather more than 8 per cent. of the total number. This return is very gratifying; but its actual value will not be estimated unless we bear in mind that on the 1st of January, 1852, there was in

like manner a great decrease upon the preceding year. If we go back as far as January, 1849, and compare that date with the present, we shall find that we have now 160,923 paupers (able-bodied) fewer than then. The present decrease is mainly traceable in the following districts:—Chester, decrease, 16.5 per cent.; Cumberland, 14.2; Derby, 17.7; Durham, 13.1; Lancashire, 27; Leicester, 15.7; Middlesex, 14.9; Monmouth, 15.7; Northumberland, 14.7; Oxford, 14.9; Rutland, 18; York, East Riding, 14.4; North Riding, 13.6; West Riding, 17.9. The total decrease on the 565 English unions is 8.8 per cent., which is reduced to 8.1 per cent. by the increase of pauperism in Wales, only 2 Welsh unions out of 43 showing a decrease. At the same time it is but fair to observe that the highest rate of increase in Wales is 9.4 per cent., whilst the highest rate of increase in England is, in Dorset, 5.0 per cent. These returns, it will be observed, refer only to the 1st day of January, 1852, and 1853, respectively. Other documents have been issued treating of a longer period. The total decrease of paupers of all classes in 1852, after allowing for the increase in 8 English and 4 Welsh counties, is 35,917, a fact that cannot fail to prove highly gratifying.

## BIRTHS.

March 25, at Billerica, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Kluht, of a son.  
March 28, at Cedar Lodge, Denmark-hill, Mrs. CHARLES THEODORE JONES, of a daughter.  
In Westbourne-terrace, Mrs. CORDEN, of a daughter.  
At Upper Belgrave-street, the Duchess of Marlborough, of a son.  
March 28, at Pembroke Lodge, Lady JOHN RUSSELL of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

March 21, at Leith-street-terrace, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, Mr. R. FERGUSON, to ELIZABETH, third surviving daughter of Mr. W. LAING.  
March 23, by licence, at George-street Chapel, Croydon, by the Rev. Joseph Steer, Mr. ROBERT HIND, to Miss ELIZABETH NEWLAND, both of Weston-hill, Norwood.  
March 21, in Fetter-lane Chapel, by the Rev. James William Massey, D.D., L.L.D., Mr. JOSHUA CORRIE, of Ludgate-hill, to Miss ALICE SMART, of Tain, Scotland.  
March 26, at Islington Chapel, by the Rev. I. Vale Mummery, F.R.A.S., Mr. EVAN LEWIS, of Croydon, to Miss MARY CULLEY CROFT, of Islington.  
March 26, at St. John's, Clifton, WILLIAM RAYMOND, only son of Mr. J. R. KING, of Bath, to MARY ANNE REVELL, second daughter of the late GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., of Bristol.  
March 26, at Norwood, by the Rev. B. Kent, HENRY HEPPER, Esq., of Ivy-villa, Norwood, to SARAH ANN, third daughter of J. DICKINSON, Esq., Comptroller-General of H.M.'s Customs.  
At Ludborough, THOMAS CHAMBERS, son of the late Rev. Ralph Gibson, Wesleyan Minister, to ANNIE, daughter of the late Mr. ROSE, of the above place.  
March 29, at Paul's Meeting, Taunton, by the Rev. Henry Ad-discott, RICHARD JOSEPH, of Worcester, wine merchant, to ELIZABETH KATHERINE, youngest daughter of Mr. G. R. Voss, of Weymouth.  
March 29 at the Register-office, Axminster, Mr. ROBERT B. EVANS, of Colyton, to EMILY WALTON, second daughter of Mr. H. H. DARE, of Seaton, Devon.

## DEATHS.

February 28, in the 32nd year of his age, the Rev. JOHN COOPER, minister of the Baptist church, Newark, Notts. The deceased had for twelve months laboured assiduously, with every prospect of being eminently useful, when he was arrested by disease, which he bore with patience and resignation. He died in peace—regretted, esteemed, and beloved.  
March 5, at Roue, in his 70th year, Chevalier Kestner, late Hanoverian Minister at the Pontifical Court.  
March 18, at Cannon-row, Parliament-street, Mr. JOSEPH BEALBY, aged 73.  
March 19, thrown out of his carriage and killed on the spot, the Rev. WM. HENRY BRACHAMP, aged 34, rector of Langley and Chadgrave, Norfolk, second son of Rear-Admiral Sir William Brachamp Proctor, Bart., of Langley-park, and son-in-law to Dr. Arnold, of Stamford.  
March 21, of hemorrhage of the lungs, aged 34 years, SARAH, the beloved wife of Mr. GEORGE LIVERS, 3, Roseana Villas, Canonbury.  
March 21, in Cadogan-place, GEORGE WHITTAM, Esq., chief clerk in the Private Bills-office, House of Commons.  
March 21, in the 93rd year of her age, Mrs. ANN WILLIAMS, Pentrefelin, near Tre Madoc. Deceased was for about 73 years a member of the Calvinistic Methodist Society.  
March 22, at her son-in-law's, the Rev. C. Williams, Accrington, Lancashire, in her 63rd year, ANN, relict of the late Mr. THOMAS BAINE, of Hallaton, Leicestershire.  
March 22, at Manchester, Mr. J. G. PATTISON, son of the late Rev. R. Pattison, aged 40.  
March 23, in the 80th year of his age, Mr. JAMES WYATT, of the High-street, Oxford, one of the aldermen of that city.  
March 24, at 25, Rectory-place, Woolwich, ELIZA MATILDA, the eldest daughter of Mr. ROBERT BEWOLASS, in the fifth year of her age.  
March 25, at Hammersmith, Mr. ALEXANDER HILL, late of Great Corn-street, aged 76. Patient in suffering, firm in faith, rejoicing in hope.  
March 25, at the Mount, York, in her 91st year, Mrs. TOWNSEND, sister of the late, and aunt of the present, Sir W. M. MILNER, Bart.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Money Market has quite recovered from the depression which was produced by the alarming accounts from the East. With the prospect of a peaceful solution of the difficulties between Russia and Turkey, prices are now firm at the improvement which has taken place. The resumption of purchases of stock by the Government broker to-day on account of the National Debt, at 99½, has led to renewed dealings in Consols, at improved prices, and money purchases were made at par. India Bonds are unchanged in price. June Exchequer bills are rather lower. Bank Stock for the opening was dealt in at a reduction of 1 per cent.

The last week's return, showing the position of the Bank of England, was satisfactory; but it exhibited indications of the demand for money being still very active. The imports of specie, during the last week, have been under £100,000; whilst the exports from London and the outports amount to about £250,000.

## PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	99½	99½	—	99½	99½	99½
Cons. for Acct.	99½	99½	—	99½	100	100
3 per Cent. Red.	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3½ per Ct.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annuities ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
India Stock ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock ..	—	—	—	—	—	22½
Exchq. Bills ..	7 pm.	11 pm.	—	8 pm.	9 pm.	10
India Bonds ..	45 pm.	—	—	45 pm.	45 pm.	40 pm.
Long Annuity ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

Foreign Stocks have rallied, and better prices have been obtained for most Bonds. The New Brazilian 4½ per Cents. are ½ to ¾ per cent. higher. There were bargains in Peruvian Bonds at 88½; in the Deferred Ditto at 64, and in the New Scrip at 4 premium. Sardinian Bonds were 5s. higher. The Spanish Unfunded Certificates were dealt in at 8½ per cent. The Scrip of the Turkish Loan is now firm, at 2½ to 2¾ premium, and is rather inclined to further advance. There is some prospect of the holders obtaining an early settlement of their claims, through the establishment of a new Bank of Constantinople. Spanish Certificates have been in active demand, and are now firm at 8½ to 8¾. Mexican Bonds have recovered to 25½ to 26.

Railway Shares have generally been dull, and the tendency is unfavourable. Speculation in this department has greatly diminished of late, and at the same time the market is better supplied with stock. The recent accidents on railways, combined with the increased expenditure entailed by the rise in materials and labour, have sensibly discouraged railway investments of late, and, in *bona fide* transactions, have induced a preponderance of sales. London and North Western declined to 117½; South Westerns are steady at 90½; Midlands at 74; South Easterns, 77½. There have been more extensive transactions than usual in French Shares to-day; but at no advance in price.

In the Gold-mine Shares there is scarcely anything doing, and, with the exception of the arrangement for the settlement on Thursday, there is a complete absence of business on the part of the public. The land companies remain at about the previous rates.

The advices received last week from America show the usual effects of a protracted run of speculation. The Banks had suddenly contracted their loans, advances, and discounts, and the consequence had been that a panic had taken place in the Stock Market. Several of the newly formed Banking establishments had suspended, but commercial credit had not been shaken, although great shifts had been found necessary in order to meet bills falling due. Later accounts are much more favourable, and confidence was returning.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week have again been numerous, but among them were several small vessels. They consisted of nine to Port Phillip, with an aggregate burden of 2,899 tons; two to Adelaide, with an aggregate burden of 904 tons; one to King George's Sound, Western Australia, of 700 tons; one to Sydney, of 472 tons; and one to Hobart Town, of 221 tons. Their total capacity was consequently 5,196 tons. Large shipments are still made of manufactured goods and general merchandise, but rates of freight show a further tendency to decline.

The accounts of the state of trade in the manufacturing towns for the past week present nothing of particular interest. At Manchester the transactions have been only moderate, but prices are rather stronger, and a large business would take place if lower rates were accepted. At Birmingham there has been no variation, except that iron and copper manufacturers are accepting contracts at a slight reduction. Large consignments continue to be made to Australia and California, and the demands of emigrants for tools, &c., are also considerable. The glass trade remains active, but the rise in price lately resolved upon referred only to flint glass. From Nottingham it is mentioned that the lace trade is still checked by the severity of the weather, but that a good demand is anticipated. For hosiery there is a full inquiry, and the American orders appear likely to be extensive. In the woollen districts the influence of steady purchases upon low stocks has produced a further advance in the prices of all ordinary descriptions. Labour is scarce, and a movement, which has been very general among the operatives, to obtain a rise in wages seems likely to be successful.

## PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols .....	99½	Brazil .....	103½
Do. Account .....	100	Equador .....	6
Three per Cent. Reduced .....	—	Dutch 4 per Cents ..	—
3½ New .....	—	French 3 per Cents ..	—
Long Annuities .....	—	Grenada .....	11½
Bank Stock .....	22½	Mexic. new 3 pr. Cts.	—
India Stock .....	—	Sardinian 5 per Cts.	97½
Exchequer Bills .....	10 pm.	Russian 5 per Cents ..	—
India Bonds .....	40 pm.	Span. 5 per Cents ..	—
South Sea Stock .....	—	Do., 3 per Cents ..	49
		Do., Passive .....	5½

**A PATTERN CONSTITUENCY.**—The electors of Dumfriesshire who supported Lord Drumlanrig at last election have defrayed the whole expenses of the contest, and handed over the surplus of the sum subscribed, amounting to £20 0s. 6d., to the Treasurer of the Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary.—*Ayr Advertiser.*

The Bishop of Melbourne has applied for a loan of £5,000 or £6,000, to import into his diocese a number of iron churches, to be set up at the diggings and elsewhere.

The Copenhagen-house Tavern, which for many centuries was a popular London resort, has been disposed of, with the race-ground attached, to the Corporation of the City of London, for the new cattle market.



## The Gazette.

Friday, March 25, 1853.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, or the week ending on Saturday, the 19th day of March, 1853.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued .....	22,596,935
Government Debt ..	11,015,100
Other Securities .....	2,964,900
Gold Coin & Bullion ..	18,977,781
Silver Bullion .....	19,184
<b>£22,596,935</b>	<b>£22,596,935</b>

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	14,553,000
Reserve .....	3,626,265
Public Deposits (in- cluding Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Div. Accounts ..)	8,203,556
Other Deposits .....	12,874,698
Seven-day and other Bills .....	1,352,498
<b>£40,610,116</b>	<b>£40,610,116</b>

Dated the 24th day of March, 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

## BANKRUPT.

ALLEN, REBECCA, Alfreton, Derbyshire, innkeeper, April 9 and May 7: solicitor, Mr. Ingle, Belper.

BUTT, HENRY, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, linen-draper, April 5 and May 3: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Co., Aldermanbury.

DOWNES, MARY ANNE, Norwich, and Spalding, Lincolnshire, draper, April 5 and May 3: solicitor, Mr. Lawrence, Broad-street, Cheapside.

FISHER, HENRY, Nottingham, tailor, April 8 and May 6: solicitors, Messrs. Shilton and Son, Nottingham.

HENNEY, GEORGE, Duke-street, Westminster, railway contractor, April 16 and May 21: solicitors, Messrs. M'Leod and Stenning, London-street, Fenchurch-street.

HAMBLET, THOMAS, WARREN, GEORGE, and DOBSON, NATHANIEL WILLIAM, Brotherton, Yorkshire, glass manufacturers, April 14 and May 20: solicitors, Messrs. Carless and Cudworth, Leeds.

LIDDELL, ROBERT, Doncaster, Yorkshire, saddler, April 9 and May 7: solicitor, Mr. Sheardown, Doncaster.

MARTIN, WILLIAM, Colchester, Essex, tailor, April 5 and May 3: solicitor, Mr. Wilson, Gresham-street, London.

SINCLAIR, DONALD, Bath-place, Peckham, apothecary, March 30, and May 3: solicitors, Messrs. Laurence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

RICE, JOHN, Jun., and TURNER, WILLIAM ALLEN, Glasgow, merchants, March 30 and April 20.

GORDON, JAMES, Jun., Inverness, draper, March 31 and April 21.

## DIVIDENDS.

Samuel Adams, Fairfield Works, Bow, engineer, second div. of 1s. 1d., March 28, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury—Henry Newson Brewer, Bermondsey-wall, and South Eastern Arcade, block maker, 1st div. of 2s. 3d., March 28, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury—Walter Young, Strand, Jeweller, second div. of 2s. 2d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—William Buchanan, Gerard-street, Soho, picture dealer, first div. of 9d., March 22, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Harry Burton, York-square, Commercial-road East, clerk in the Custom House, seventh div. of 5d., March 15, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—William James Paxman and Catherine Paxman, Hare-street, Spitalfields, silk dyers, second div. of 6 1/2d., March 22, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Joseph Barrow Montefiore and Jacob Montefiore, George-street, Mansion-house, merchants, third div. of 1s. 3d., March 15, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Matthew Brickdale, Tanton, Somersetshire, banker, div. of 5s., any Tuesday after March 22, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter—John Criddle, Sidmouth, Devonshire, grocer, div. of 1s. 5d., any Tuesday after March 22, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter—John Robinson, Shavington-cum-Greasy, Cheshire, cheese factor, second div. of 4d., April 4, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—George Pim and Sylvanus Pim, Liverpool, merchants, second div. of 1d., April 4, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—John Cuff, Manchester, hotel keeper, second div. of 6d., April 12, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Frazer's, Manchester—William Byrom, Henry Taylor, and Thomas Byrom, Manchester, Liverpool, and Wigan, coal proprietors, first div. of 0d., April 12, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester—Thomas Byrom, Manchester, Liverpool, and Wigan, coal proprietor, further div. of 8d., April 12, and any subsequent Tuesday, and a first div. of 3s. 9d., at Mr. Lee's, Manchester—John Steele, Spotland-bridge, near Rochdale, Lancashire, brewer, first div. of 4d., April 12, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester—William Longson, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, joiner, first div. of 1s. 2d., April 12, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester—William Gadsby, jun., Manchester, joiner, second div. of 7d., April 5, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester—John Grant Menon, Birmingham, wholesale paper dealer, first div. of 6s., any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—Samuel Eardley, Tunstall, joiner, first div. of 3s. 6d., any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—John Fitch, Birmingham, casting-pot maker, second div. of 1s. 9d., March 31, and any subsequent alternate Thursday, at Mr. Bittleston's, Birmingham—Robert Heath, William Welch, and John Heath Barber, Tunstall, ironmasters, first div. of 12s. 3d., March 31, and any subsequent alternate Thursday, at Mr. Bittleston's, Birmingham—John Taverner, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, silk manufacturer, first div. of 5s. 3d., March 31, and every alternate Thursday, at Mr. Bittleston's, Birmingham—Edward Hemming, Astwood Bank, Worcestershire, needle manufacturer, second div. of 0d., March 24, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Bittleston's, Birmingham—James Batson and William Batson, Dudley Port and Tividale, Staffordshire, ironmasters, second div. of 4d., any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham—Frank James, Walsall, Staffordshire, ironfounder, first div. of 4d., any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham.

## Tuesday, March 29.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an Act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Laghamthorpe Chapel, Kendal, Westmoreland.

Bethesda Chapel, Bristol.

The Holy Trinity Church, Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.

Ebenezer Chapel, Bramham, Yorkshire.

## BANKRUPT.

LATHAM, WILLIAM, Shelton, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, boot and shoemaker, April 13, May 4: solicitors, Mr. Lees, Burslem; and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

STRAIN, THOMAS DALLASTON, Ipswich, plumber, April 13, and May 10: solicitors, Messrs. Morris and Co., Moorgate-street-chambers.

TURNER, JOHN, Uckfield, Sussex, grocer, April 8 and May 10: solicitor, Mr. Parker, St. Paul's-churchyard.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ALEXANDER, JAMES, Troon, merchant, April 5 and 26.

ALLAN, JAMES, Montrose, grocer, April 4, May 2.

CHAPMAN, GEORGE, Edinburgh, merchant, April 4 and 25.

MILNE, JAMES, Edinburgh, omnibus proprietor, April 1 and 22.

## Markets.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY, March 28th.

The supply of English Wheat this morning was very short, and sold readily at fully the prices of this day week; in foreign there was rather more doing; prices quite equal to those of Monday last. Flour went off slowly, and American and French offering cheaper. Barley met with a fair sale at our previous quotations. Beans and Peas without any material alteration. The arrival of Oats was moderate, and good Corn met with a fair sale at last week's quotations. Cloverseed and buyers at about the same rates as on Monday last. In Linseed Cakes little doing. The current prices as under.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—	s. s.	Wheat—	s. s.
Essex, Suffolk, and	36 to 46	Dantzic .....	48 .. 50
Kent, Red (new) ..	46 .. 50	Do. high mixed ..	52 .. 56
Ditto (old) .....	38 .. 52	Pomeranian, Red ..	48 .. 50
Ditto White .....	38 .. 52	Uckermark .....	46 .. 48
Lincoln, Norfolk, &	42 .. 46	Rostock and Meck-	48 .. 50
Yorkshire Red, 42 ..	46	lenburgh .....	48 .. 50
Northumberland ..	42 .. 46	Danish red .....	40 .. 42
Scotch, White .....	42 .. 46	Ditto, White .....	46 .. 48
Rye .....	30 .. 32	Holstein .....	46 .. 48
Barley grinding and	25 .. 30	East Friesland ..	40 .. 42
distilling .....	25 .. 30	Belgian and French	44 .. 46
Do. extra malting ..	35 .. 36	red .....	44 .. 46
Scotch .....	26 .. 32	Ditto, White .....	48 .. 50
Malt, Ordinary .....	— .. —	Italian Red .....	44 .. 46
Pale .....	52 .. 56	Ditto, White .....	48 .. 50
Peas, Grey .....	30 .. 32	Archangel and Riga	40 .. 42
Maple .....	34 .. 36	Polish Odessa ..	42 .. 46
White .....	34 .. 36	Marianopolis & Ber-	42 .. 46
Boilers (new) .....	38 .. 40	dianski .....	42 .. 46
Beans, Large .....	30 .. 32	Taganrog (hard) ..	41 .. 43
Tick .....	30 .. 32	Egyptian .....	36 .. 38
Harrow (new) .....	32 .. 34	American U.S. red	44 .. 46
Do. (old) .....	35 .. 37	Ditto, White .....	46 .. 50
Pigeon (old) .....	36 .. 38	Canadian red .....	44 .. 46
Oats—		Ditto, White .....	46 .. 50
Line and York feed	16 .. 19	Rye (nominal) ..	28 .. 30
Do. Poland & Pot. ..	20 .. 21	Barley—	
Berwick & Scotch ..	20 .. 23	Danish .....	25 .. 27
Scotch feed .....	18 .. 21	Sask .....	29 .. 30
Irish feed and black	17 .. 18	East Friesland ..	31 .. 32
Ditto, Potato .....	20 .. 22	Egyptian .....	20 .. 21
Linseed .....	40 .. 54	Danube .....	21 .. 22
Rapeseed, Essex, new,	£23 to £25 per last	Peas, White .....	33 .. 35
Caraway Seed, Essex,	new, 42s. to 44s. per cwt.	Boilers .....	36 .. 38
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton		Beans, Horse (new) ..	31 .. 33
Linseed, £10 to £10 10s. per ton		Pigeon .....	34 .. 36
Flour per Sack, of 280 lbs.		Egyptian .....	30 .. 31
Ship .....	34 .. 35	Oats—	
Town .....	42 .. 44	Swedish .....	17 .. 18
Tares, winter, 4s. 6d. to 5s. bush		U.S., per 196 lbs. ..	22 .. 25
		French, per 280 lbs. ..	36 .. 40

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR MARCH 19.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE LAST SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat .....	45s. 5d.	Wheat .....	45s. 5d.
Barley .....	31 .. 9	Barley .....	31 .. 5
Oats .....	18 10	Oats .....	18 4
Rye .....	30 10	Rye .....	30 6
Beans .....	34 2	Beans .....	34 6
Peas .....	32 11	Peas .....	32 1

FOREIGN GRAIN ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION DURING THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 26.—Wheat: 6,095 qrs.; Barley, 2,297; Oats, 32,078 qrs.; Beans, 2,278; Peas, —. Flour, 29,771 cwts.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 28.

Owing to the severity of the weather, the imports of Foreign stock into London last week were on a very moderate scale. For the time of year, the supply of Foreign stock on sale in today's market was tolerably good, and in fair average condition. From our own grazing districts, as well as from Scotland, the arrivals of Beasts fresh up this morning were by no means extensive; nevertheless, they were quite equal to the wants of the butchers, most of whom purchased with extreme caution, owing to the prevailing comparatively high prices. On the whole, the Beef trade ruled steady at last Monday's advance in the quotations. A few very superior Scots realized 4s. 4d.; but the general top figure for that breed was 4s. 2d. per 8 lbs. Although there was a slight increase in the arrivals of Sheep, the supply of that description of stock was very limited, the time of year considered. For all kinds the demand was in a very inactive state, at a decline in prices of 2d. per 8 lbs. Prime Down Sheep, in the wool, realized 5s. 9d. to 6s. 1s. in some few instances, 5s. 4d.; out of the wool, 4s. 2d. per 8 lbs. Lambs, the supply of which was but moderate, moved off slowly at from 5s. 4d. to 6s. per 8 lbs. We had only a moderate inquiry for Calves, yet late rates were supported. The primest Veal sold at from 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lbs. Pigs moved off slowly; but no change took place in the quotations.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the offals.		s. d. s. d.	
Coarse and inferior		Lambs .....	5 4 6 0
Beasts .....	3 0 8 2	Prime coarse wool-	
Second quality do.	3 4 3 6	led Sheep .....	4 8 4 10
Prime large Oxen ..	3 8 3 10	Prime South Down ..	5 0 5 2
Prime Scots, &c. ..	4 0 4 2	Large coarse Calves ..	4 4 4 2
Coarse and inferior		Prime small do. ....	4 4 4 8
Sheep .....	3 10 4 2	Large Hogs .....	2 10 3 2
Second quality do.	4 2 4 6	Neat small Porks ..	3 6 4 0

Suckling Calves, 20s. to 25s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 19s. to 24s. each.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday .....	380	6,800	140	50
Monday .....	4,188	17,760	181	230

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, March 28.

The arrivals last week from Ireland were 942 firkins Butter, and 2,961 barrels Bacon; and from Foreign ports 5,709 casks Butter. The continuance of severe weather caused a good inquiry for Irish Butter during the past week, and holders would only sell at an advance of 2s. to 4s. per cwt., which was paid by parties in want for immediate consumption. Foreign met a steady sale, without change in price. The Bacon market ruled very dull; the large arrivals and increasing stock caused the dealers to refrain from purchasing, and the sales effected were at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. Lard and Hams met a slow sale. Another report says—With intensely cold, wintery weather last week, there was an increased demand for Irish Butter. Nearly all in first hands was cleared at an advance of 4s. per cwt., the stock is reduced much below that of many past years, and, apparently, scarcely enough for all purposes until full supplies of new arrive. Foreign, according to kind and quality, was from 1s. to 4s. dearer, and easier to sell. Bacon was sparingly dealt in, at a decline of 2s. to 3s. per cwt. Bale, barrel, and tierce middles were in moderate request, and the turn cheaper. In Hams and Lard the transactions were few, and prices nominal.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, March 28.—The arrivals of country-killed meat up to these markets have been tolerably good, and in fair average condition. To-day the show of slaughtered meat in the metropolis was but moderate, whilst the general demand ruled steady, at very full prices.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.		s. d. s. d.	
Inferior Beef .....	2 8 to 3 0	Inferior Mutton ..	3 6 to 3 8
Middling do. ....	3 2 to 3 4	Middling do. ....	3 10 to 4 2
Prime large do. ....	3 4 to 3 6	Prime do. ....	4 4 to 4 8
Prime small do. ....	3 6 to 3 8	Veal .....	3 4 to 4 6
Large Pork .....	3 10 to 3 4	Small Pork .....	3 6 to 4 2

BREAD.—The prices of Wheat Bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; and Household do., 5d. to 6d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

ENGLISH BUTTER, MONDAY, March 28.—We note a good trade at previous prices, but confidently look for lower rates when mild weather comes.

Dorset, new .....	104s. to 106s. per cwt.
Ditto, middling .....	90s. to 96s.
Fresh .....	16s. to 12s. 6d. per doz. lbs.

COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, March 26.—The weather still continuing cold, the supplies of Vegetables during the week have been no more than sufficient for the demand. New Hothouse grapes may now be obtained. Table pears and apples are, of course, still scarce. Pineapples are realizing good prices. Forced strawberries fetch 2s. an ounce. Cob and other nuts bring fair prices. Among Vegetables we remarked green peas, new potatoes, horn carrots, asparagus, radishes, globe artichokes, and lettuce, all of Foreign growth, is pretty well kept up. Seakale and rhubarb are pretty abundant. Potatoes are still dear. Mushrooms are scarce. Cut flowers consist of heaths, primulas, early tulips, roses, cyclamens, mignonette, cinerarias, and camellias.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, Monday, March 28.—During the past week the arrivals both coastwise and foreign have been limited; and owing to the severity of the frosts very few have come by rail, and a slight advance upon last week's quotations has been obtained.

York Regents .....	per ton 110s. to 160s.
Lincolnshire ditto ..	90s. to 130s.
Scotch ditto .....	100s. to 130s.
Ditto reds .....	90s. to 105s.
French Whites .....	100s. to 115s.
Dutch .....	—s. to —s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, March 28.—The business doing is inconsiderable in amount, but prices are maintained with firmness. The stock in hand of last year's hops is exceedingly small.

Sussex Pockets .....	95s. to 115s.
Weald of Kents .....	100s. to 120s.
Mid and East Kents ..	112s. to 160s.

FLAX, LONDON, March 25.—Flax, Riga, PTR and CM, £37 to £45; Archangel, £45 to £60; Egyptian, £28 to £45; Friesland, £30 to £50 per ton free of duty.

HAY, THURSDAY, March 24.—Smithfield: Supply but moderate, and trade firm.—Cumberland: A limited supply, and a steady demand.—Whitechapel: Trade firm.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay .....	65s. to 92s.	65s. to 95s.	60s. to 92s.
Clover .....	80s. 100s.	80s. 100s.	80s. 105s.
Straw .....	26s. 33s.	28s. 36s.	26s. 33s.

SEEDS, MONDAY, March 28.—There was not much activity in the demand for seeds. White Cloverseed was held fully as high as before. Trefoil was dull of sale. Canary was in some cases offered rather cheaper. Prices of other articles unaltered.

BRITISH SEEDS	
Linseed (per quarter), sowing 54s. to 58s.; crushing, 45s. to 50s.	
Linseed Cake (per ton) .....	£28 to £29 10s.
Rapeseed (per last) .....	new £22 to £23, fine £24, old £21 to £24
Ditto, Cake (per ton) .....	£4 10s. to £5
Cloverseed (per cwt.) .....	44s. to 64s.
Mustard (per bushel) .....	new white 7s. to 9s., brown 7s. to 9s.
Coriander (per cwt.) .....	old 9s. to 12s.
Canary (per quarter) .....	40s. to 42s.
Tares, Winter (nominal) ..	Spring (per bushel) .. 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
Caraway (per cwt.) .....	new 46s. to 47s., fine 48s.
Turnip, white (per bushel) ..	Swede (nominal)
Trefoil (per cwt.) .....	26s. to 30s.
Cow Grass (per quarter) ..	(nominal)

FOREIGN SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.) .....	Baltic, 43s. to 46s.; Odessa 45s. to 49s.
Linseed Cake (per ton) .....	£7 10s. to £9 10s.
Rape Cake (per ton) .....	£4 10s. to £5 10s.
Hempseed, small, (per qr.) ..	38s. to 42s., Do Dutch, 40s. to 44s.
Tares (per qr.) .....	old, small 25s. to 30s., large 30s. to 32s.
Rye Grass (per qr.) .....	22s. to 25s.
Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) ..	40s. to 42s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) ..	52s. to 70s.

OILS, LONDON, March 28.—The market is dull for nearly all kinds of Oil. The late arrivals of sperm, coming upon a limited stock, have not caused any reduction in prices. Common fish oils move off slowly. Rape is a little more inquired for. Linseed has declined £2 per ton. The chief cause is the large delivery by the speculators. Turpentine may be quoted a shade lower.

	£ s. d.	to	£ s. d.
Olive, Florence half-chests ..	1 0 0	to	1 2 0
Lucca .....	6 10 0	to	7 0 0
Gallipoli (252 gallons) .....	70 0 0	to	0 0 0
Spanish .....	66 0 0	to	68 0 0
Linseed (cwt.) .....	1 9 6	to	0 0 0
Rape, Pale .....	1 13 0	to	0 0 0
Brown .....	1 15 0	to	0 0 0
Cod (tin) .....	34 0 0	to	0 0 0
Seal, Pale .....	37 0 0	to	0 0 0
Ditto, Brown, Yellow, &c. ....	33 0 0	to	35 0 0
Sperm .....	68 0 0	to	90 0 0
Head Matter .....	92 0 0	to	0 0 0
Whale, Greenland .....	34 0 0	to	35 0 0
Southern .....	34 0 0	to	38 0 0
Cocanut .....	1 15 0	to	2 0 0
Palm .....	1 15 0	to	1 16 0

HIDES AND SKINS.

An important rise has lately taken place in the value of Hides and Skins. The latter, owing to the activity in the demand, are now selling at much higher prices than for a series of years past; and this must be apparent when we observe that Polled are worth 9s. to 11s. 6d. each. The supply of Market Hides continues good; that of Sheep Skins very small.

		s.	d.	s.	d.	
Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.....	0	2	0	0	2	per lb.
Ditto 64 72 lbs.....	0	2	0	0	3	"
Ditto 72 80 lbs.....	0	3	0	0	3	"
Ditto 80 88 lbs.....	0	3	0	0	3	"
Ditto 88 96 lbs.....	0	3	0	0	4	"
Ditto 96 104 lbs.....	0	4	0	0	4	"
Horse Hides .....	8	6	0	0	0	each
Calf Skins, light .....	1	0	3	0	0	"
Ditto full .....	5	0	0	0	0	"
Polled Sheep .....	9	0	11	6	0	"
Kents .....	8	0	10	0	0	"
Half-breeds .....	7	6	9	0	0	"
Downs .....	5	9	7	3	0	"



**COAL MARKET, Monday, March 26.**—A brisk sale at the rates of Wednesday's sales. Tees, —s.; Northumberland, —s.; Stewarts, 20s.; Hutton's, 20s.; Heaton, —s.; Wylam, 17s. 6d.; Braddell's, 20s.; Richmond, 19s. 9d.; Hartley's, 16s. 9d. Whitworth, 16s. 9d.; Thornley, 19s. Fresh arrivals, 61; left from last day, 9.—Total, 60.

**METALS, March 26.**—English Iron, Bar and Best, per ton 49 10s.; Hoop, 49 10s.; Railway Chairs, Clyde, 45; Scotch Pig, No. 1, in London, 43 15s.—Foreign Iron, Swedish, 41 10s.; Russian CCND, 41 7s.—Foreign Steel, Swedish, nominal, 43 10s.—Spelter, on the spot, 23 5s.—Zinc, in sheets, 23 10s.—English Copper, Tia, 14 to 20 lbs., 41 10s.; Sheet, per lb., 1s. 6d.; English Lead, Pig, per ton, 24 10s.—25; English Tin, Block, per cwt., 25 2s. 3d.; Bar, 25 9s. 3d.—Foreign Tin, Banca, 26 10s.—Quicksilver, per lb., 2s. 4d.

#### BRITISH WOOL.

**LONDON, March 28.**—The continuous advance in the value of colonial wools at public sale, the rapid extension of our export trade, and the prospect of a limited clip for the present year, arising from the shortness of stock in the country, have rendered this market one of primary importance to the farmer. In addition to the large quantities lately disposed of for home use, we have had heavy shipments of the article to France and Belgium, where it is worked up into low fabrics so generally worn by the peasantry. In the week just concluded 90,000 lbs. have been shipped to the continent, and other parcels are about to follow; hence, many of the holders are anticipating further enhanced rates, notwithstanding that shearing has now commenced in several parts of the country, and that, consequently, the supply will shortly be on the increase. Looking to the fact that the arrivals of foreign and colonial wool are not likely to exceed the demand, although the latest advices from Australia state the whole of the new clip had been secured in good condition—we see very little prospect of any decline in the quotations, especially as English wools are now more extensively used in the manufacturing districts than for a series of years past. South Down hoggets, half-bred ditto, and Kent and Leicester fleeces, are particularly firm.

#### CURRENT PRICES.

	s. d.	s. d.
South Down Hoggets .....	1 34	to 1 54
Half-bred ditto .....	1 34	— 1 44
Ewes, clothing .....	1 1	— 1 24
Kent fleeces .....	1 14	— 1 24
Combings skins .....	0 10	— 1 3
Flannel wool .....	0 11	— 1 4
Blanket wool .....	0 7	— 1 6
Leicester fleeces .....	1 1	— 1 24

**LEEDS, March 24.**—Sales of wool this week have been to a considerable extent, and prices continue to have an upward tendency.

**LIVERPOOL, March 26.**—Scotch.—There is nothing new to report in any kind of Scotch; the stocks of all sorts are light, consequently transactions are necessarily limited.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs. ....	13 0	to 14 0
White Highland do. ....	16 0	.. 18 0
Laid Crossed do., unwashed ....	16 0	.. 17 6
Do. do., washed ....	17 0	.. 18 6
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed ....	18 6	.. 20 0
Do. do., washed ....	20 6	.. 22 0
White Cheviot do. do. ....	22 0	.. 24 0

**FOREIGN.**—There is a steady demand for all kinds of wool a very full rate. Imports for the week, 19,291 bales; previously this year, 188.

#### COTTON.

**LIVERPOOL, March 29.**—The market closed with much animation, and compared with the rates of Thursday, Americans were 1-16d. to 1d. per lb. dearer; other sorts were unchanged. The sales were estimated at 10,000 bales, and comprised 8,500 American (2,500 taken by speculators); 450 Peruvian and Marañon, at 6d. to 7d.; 250 Egyptian, at 6d. to 8d.; 500 Surat, at 3d. to 4d.; 80 Sea Islands, at 20d. to 2s.

**MANCHESTER, March 29.**—We have had more activity and spirit in the market than for some weeks past. The buyers of warps and medium to fine mule twist were operating to a fair extent for home consumption, and the India houses were also displaying considerable activity in testing prices, though not large buyers. There was an inquiry also for the German and other foreign markets, which gave a firmer tone to prices, which may be reported as a shade firmer, though not to the extent of 1d. per lb. Altogether the trade in yarns, home and foreign, has been very satisfactory both as to extent and prices. There has been rather more inquiry also for cloths, but not generally leading to business, though some fair sales are spoken of at rather hardening rates.

#### COLONIAL MARKET, TUESDAY.

The public markets having been closed for the holidays, re-open to day (Wednesday). The private contract markets have been thinly attended to-day, and no sales reported in any article except cotton, for which there has been a good demand, and the sales are estimated to exceed 1,200 bales.

### Advertisements.

#### HALSE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

(For the other Letters on Medical Galvanism, Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. Halse for his Pamphlet. See below.)

#### LETTER I.

#### PARALYSIS.—TO INVALIDS.—

Galvanism has for a long time been resorted to as a powerful remedial agent, but, unfortunately, it has been applied by men totally ignorant of its principles. Can it, therefore, be wondered at that it has so frequently failed of producing any beneficial effects? My great improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus was a method to regulate its power to the greatest nicety, so that an infant may be galvanised without experiencing the least unpleasantness; but no sooner do I make it public that I have made this discovery, than a host of imitators spring up like mushrooms, and state that they are also in possession of the secret; and, by all I hear, a very pretty mess they make of their secret. Now, all the world knows how eminently successful I have been in cases of Paralysis, particularly in recent cases. This success I attribute entirely to my superior method of regulating the power of the galvanic apparatus; for, without a perfect regulating power, it is utterly impossible to produce successful results. Scarcely a week passes but I have two or three patients who have been either galvanised by some pretender, or have been using that ridiculous apparatus called the electro-magnetic or electro-galvanic apparatus—and, as may be reasonably expected, without the slightest benefit. Many pretenders in the country having heard of my success, and my high standing as a medical galvanist in London, have made it public that they have received instructions from me, and are acting as my agents; and, not satisfied with this, are actually selling apparatuses, representing them to be mine. I shall, of course, endeavour to put a stop to this. In the meantime, I now state that my galvanic apparatuses can be procured from me only, as I employ no agents whatever. I will now endeavour to show how galvanism acts in cases of paralysis. Paralysis, or palsy, consists of three varieties—the hemiplegic, the paraplegic, and the local palsy. In the first, the patient is paralysed on one side only; in the second, the lower part of the body is affected on both sides; and in the third kind, particular limbs are affected. The cause of the attacks is the withdrawal of nervous influence from the nerves and muscles of the various parts. Now, Galvanism has been proved by the most eminent physiologists to be capable of supplying the nervous influence to those parts of the body which may be deficient of it, and hence the reason of its astonishing effect in cases of paralysis. In patients thus afflicted, I find that some parts of the spine are less sensitive than other parts; and, until those parts are aroused into action, the patient will not

recover. Any medical man, who knows anything whatever of Galvanism, will be at once convinced how applicable Galvanism must be to such complaints; for not only does it arouse the dormant nerves and muscles into action, but it supplies them with that fluid of which they are deficient—viz., the nervous fluid. I think it, however, but fair to state that, in cases of paralysis of long duration, I as frequently fail as succeed, whilst in recent cases I generally succeed. Still, Galvanism should be resorted to in every case of paralysis, no matter of how long duration it might have been—for it cannot possibly do any harm, and it may do good. I repeat, Galvanism is a powerful remedy in cases of paralysis.

Health is the greatest worldly blessing we can enjoy, and yet many invalids, for the sake of saving a few guineas, will purchase apparatuses which are entirely useless for medical purposes. Galvanism, they say, is Galvanism, no matter whether the price of the apparatus be much or little. They may as well say a fiddle is a fiddle, and that there is no difference in them. Surely no one of common sense, who feels desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, will, for the sake of a few guineas, throw his money away by purchasing an imperfect instead of a perfect apparatus. He may as well not try Galvanism at all as try it with an inefficient apparatus. These latter remarks I address particularly to invalids; but how much stronger do they apply to medical men who are applying Galvanism? They find it fail of producing those wonderful effects which I have found it to produce! And why is it? Simply because they are using an imperfect apparatus. Scarcely a day passes but I receive an order for my galvanic apparatus from medical men who have been using the small machines and found them useless.

I conclude by stating, that if medical men employ Galvanism at all in their practice, they are bound, both in duty to themselves and to their patients, to use the apparatus in its perfect form. The price is ten guineas. The cash to accompany the order.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE.

22, Brunswick-square, London.

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatuses; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves without the least pain, and fully as effectively as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free, on receipt of Two Postage-stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are excessively fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms: One Guinea per week. The above pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

**CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.**—Mr. Halse is weekly in receipt of letters from invalids, informing him that they have been imposed upon by parties who have Galvanic Apparatuses for sale, representing them as Halse's Galvanic Apparatuses, and which they have afterwards discovered were not his at all. The only way to prevent this imposition is to order the Apparatus direct from Mr. Halse himself.

#### LOOK TO YOUR TEETH.

#### POULTON'S AROMATIC TOOTH

PASTE has in a few years attained to the highest point of public estimation, in cleansing and beautifying the Teeth, and for the cure and prevention of Toothache. It is used and much recommended by the Medical Profession, and its effects are declared by all to be next to miraculous. It effectually removes Tartar from the Teeth, and while restoring them to their pristine lustre, relieves Toothache, arrests decay, and Strengthens the Gums, whilst it is most simple and innocuous in its composition. Prepared only by S. Poulton, Chemist, 2, London-street, Reading, and sold in pots, at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 3d. each, by all Vendors of Patent Medicines.

N.B.—S. Poulton particularly recommends his new-shaped Toothbrush, which will be found of the best material and most convenient form ever used. Price 1s. each, or three for 2s. 6d., warranted.

POULTON'S VEGETABLE CREAM OR ODORIFEROUS POMADE, as used at BUCKINGHAM PALACE and OSBORNE HOUSE, is strongly recommended as the most elegant preparation for promoting the growth of the human hair, giving it a beautiful and glossy appearance, keeping it in strong curl in damp or warm weather, and entirely removing or preventing scurf. Sold in Bottles at 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. each.

Also, in Packets, 6d. each, Poulton's celebrated FUMIGATING or PASTILE PAPER.

To be obtained through any of the usual Wholesale Houses.

#### W. FONTAINE, SOAP and CANDLE

MANUFACTURER, and MANUFACTURER of the PATENT METALLIC WICK and COMPOSITE CANDLES, and CANDLE LAMPS in every Form and Variety.

EAST STREET, HOXTON OLD TOWN;

AND AT

- 29, BRICK-LANE, ST. LUKE'S.
- 29, BARRICKAN, 2 doors from Red Cross-street, City.
- 10, VINE-STREET, CLARE-MARKET.
- 7, STUCLET-TERRACE, HIGH-STREET, CAMDEN-TOWN.
- 47, CHICHESTER-PLACE, KING'S-CROSS.
- 12, LOWE-STREET, ISLINGTON.
- 2, COURTNEY-TERRACE, KINGSLAND, 2 doors from Railway.
- 109, HOXTON OLD TOWN.
- 1, ELIZABETH-TERRACE, HACKNEY-ROAD.
- 2, CHURCH-STREET, SHOREDITCH.
- 55, WHITECHAPEL HIGH-STREET.
- 16, LONDON-ROAD, SOUTHWARK.
- 1, TRIANGLE, KENNINGTON-CROSS.
- 1, CHARLOTTE-ROW, WALWORTH-ROAD.
- 8, FREDERICK-PLACE, OLD KENT-ROAD.

	s. d.
Fontaine's Best Composite Candles (No. 1) ....	0 8 per lb.
Fontaine's Composite Candles (No. 2) .....	0 7 do.
Fontaine's Mid-size Three's, 2 Wicks .....	0 6 do.
Fontaine's Patent Metallic Wick Candles .....	0 6 do.
Fontaine's Chamber Candles, 18 in a Box .....	0 9 per bo
Fontaine's 7-hour Night Lights, 12 in a Box .....	0 6 do.
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